



BEREA COLLEGE BAND
The Berea Fair which closed Saturday was one of the most successful ever held on the grounds. Fine exhibits of home industries were made, and many valuable prizes awarded. Such prize-winning tends to increase the public interest in improving the farms, gardens, and homes of the people. One of the principal attractions at the fair was the Berea College Band, whose spirited music was enjoyed by everybody.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

Heavy Fines for Standard Oil Co.—Southern R. R. in Trouble.—Labor Troubles in Minnesota—Prohibition in Georgia.

The amount of the fines assessed upon the Standard Oil Company of Indiana for violation of the railroad rebate law was announced last Saturday as \$29,240,000. The Standard's attorneys expressed surprise, and say they will appeal the case. The greatest fine permitted by the law was assessed in each case. Judge Landis of the Chicago Federal Court fixed the penalty.

The Southern Railroad is having a fight for its life in Alabama. The company's license to do business in that state has been revoked by Secretary of State Frank N. Julian because of alleged violations of state laws for the regulation of foreign corporations doing business in the state. The Southern being a Virginia corporation the statutes apply to it. The case is a very complicated one, and it is probable that much litigation will be necessary to settle it.

The Western Federation of Miners is again coming into prominence thru its operations in Minnesota. Late last night a strike was ordered in the Iron Mining district. Not more than ten percent of the miners are members of the Federation, but that ten percent has by threats and abuse succeeded in forcing a large number of the non-union miners to stop work. The strike leader argues the strikers to be ready to fight for their rights. The Federation miners demand higher wages and that the payment of bonuses for excellent work shall be stopped.

The whisky men of Georgia are worrying these days. Gov. Hoke Smith will sign a bill now being perfected in the legislature, providing for complete prohibition of the liquor trade in the state. Hoke Smith is a Democrat, but he stands for prohibition. It is encouraging to see men

of both the great political parties becoming more and more favorable to the cause of temperance. The Prohibition party may never be able to elect a national ticket of its own nomination; but its principles are gaining ground every year.

The Japanese continue in their "benevolent assimilation" of Korea. Late last night the Korean army was disarmed after a fierce fight in which many Koreans and some Japanese were killed. The little kingdom is now practically at the mercy of the Japs. Korea has sent two special ambassadors to the United States with the hope that our government may be persuaded to interfere in Korea's behalf.

In one of the most exciting political contests in the history of Mississippi, John Sharp Williams was nominated by the Democrats for United States senator over Gov. Vardaman. Williams was the minority leader in the House of Representatives the last Congress, and is one of the strongest and most respected men in the House.

Gov. John A. Johnson of Minnesota and Hon. Henry Watterson, editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal, are to speak at the opening of the Bluegrass Fair at Lexington, Monday, August 12.

Had Use for Both.
Chicago policemen sometimes make themselves useful, although perhaps not in the way they are supposed to. This was shown by an incident in a South side home. The mistress of the house happened to go into the kitchen during the evening. There she saw the cook evidently enjoying the company of two big dispensers of the law. "Why, Maggie," she exclaimed, "don't see policeman enough for you?" "Sure, ma'am, but was in my chapter," answered the cook. "Which one?" queried the lady. "Sometime the wan and sometimes the other," was the cheery reply from the resourceful Maggie.—Chicago Chronicle.

Not the Same.
"That theatrical doctor is something like an expense." "In what way?" "He knows how to cure tumors."

14 WEEKS OF SCHOOL, \$29.00

Fourteen weeks makes a good term of school, beginning in the bright September weather and running till towards Christmas.

Fall is the time to study. A great many young people waste the fall. They put off going to school, and they accomplish little or nothing in work or money making.

The chief expense of schooling is board. You have to live where the school is, and that costs money. But the wonderful management at Berea makes the student very comfortable at small cost. He has a room furnished with all necessities—bed, chairs, study table and shelves, lamp and oil, stove and fuel or steam heat, closet or wardrobe for his clothing, towels and bedding washed—all for only forty cents a week in the fall, fifty cents in the winter. He has three square meals a day for a dollar and thirty-five cents in the fall, a dollar and a half in the winter. Last year every one of the boarders—700 in all—every one except five, gained in weight, making a total gain of over three tons! You have the mountain spring water to drink and to bathe in. You have a doctor to consult if you are unwell, with no extra charge. You have the beautiful campus and the Gymnasium to play in. You have the literary societies, the free singing classes, and entertainments, socials, excursions, magic lantern exhibitions, and other "good times." And you have the best of teachers and the best of schoolmates. Look at the College announcements in another column, and write to Secretary Gaudin today.

Don't Cry, Go Eat.
"I don't cry any more about anything," said the bachelor girl. "When I get so sad I don't know what to do. I go out and get me something to eat. A little fellow I was very fond of once taught me that. He asked me to take luncheon with him to talk over a quarrel we were having. During the talking over I got to crying. I cried all over my fish. He ordered me some more fish and scolded me while they were getting it ready. 'Never cry, Frances,' he said, 'as long as you've got a good luncheon or dinner before you. It isn't worth while.' No, I never saw him again, but whenever I want to cry I think of him and get me something good to eat instead."

Led to Humorous Error.
Capt. Amundsen having lost several days in his expedition to the Arctic regions, told some of the Netchillie tribe that he would purchase one from them. The suggestion caused consternation and was promptly refused. An explanation was demanded. The man applied to returned next day with a chubby, laughing boy on his back. "Such we do not sell," he said. Amundsen was astonished. "You wished to purchase one," said the man, seeing Amundsen's perplexity. Finally it was discovered that the Greenland term for "dog" was equivalent to "child" in the Netchillie language.

Could Use Him Later.
When "Gipsy" Smith spoke at a banquet the other evening he told a story which, he said, he had brought from England. An old Yorkshire farmer drove into Leeds on a market day behind a rather stolid looking animal. Pulling up at the door of a business house, he threw the reins over the mare's back and alighted from the cart. A young man in search of a job happened by. "Shall I hold her for you?" he asked. "No," replied the farmer. "She don't need any holding. She'll stand all right." The young man was walking away when the farmer shouted to him. "Hey, there," he said, "you can come back in half an hour and help to start her."

PROSPERITY.

These are prosperous times. There are some misfortunes,—fires, floods, bank failures or stealing by public men—but the times are prosperous. Good crops, good prices, and plenty of work—prosperity!

What should wise people do in prosperous times?
1. Keep down expenses. Just because you have money, don't spend it unwisely. Don't get into the habit of spending. Remember that prosperous times do not last always.

2. Pay your debts. It is a disgrace for any man to live in these days of plenty and not pay up all his debts.

3. Put money into the best things. Invest, and pay out, and get the things that will be of lasting value. Subscribe for The Citizen, buy a clothes wringer, and a sewing-machine, and a cabinet organ for your wife. Paint your house and enlarge your barn. And educate your children. It is in your power to do these things now—don't fail to do these. It will comfort you all your life to know that you used the blessing of Providence in prosperous times wisely.

THE CITIZEN MOVES FORWARD

Important Meeting of Stockholders, Mr. Stanley Frost, now on the Staff of the New York Tribune, Becomes Editor-in-Chief September 1

An important meeting of the Berea Publishing Company was held on Saturday. It has been known that Dr. Cook, whose able management has so improved the Citizen, desired to retire from the chief responsibility in order to give more strength to his work as Professor of Political Science and German in the College. And it has been felt that for the conduct of such a paper, one which will fully meet the needs of Berea town and College, and represent the mountain counties of Kentucky and adjoining states, the full time of some man of first class abilities should be secured. Such a man is found in the person of Mr. Stanley Frost, who has been for some years in a most responsible position on America's greatest newspaper, the New York Tribune, and earning a salary equal to that of his father as President of Berea College. Stanley Frost is familiar with all the details of journalism, and has a reputation for friendliness, push and the general ability "to do things," which promises largest success in this field. He will come with the great purpose of giving the people of Eastern Kentucky the best weekly paper in America.

FIRE IN RICHMOND

Large Store Totally Destroyed.—Caleb Powers' Trial Postponed.—Hargis May Be Tried

On the morning of Saturday, August 2nd, a terrific explosion in the basement of Colyer Bros. building at Richmond, wrecked the building and set fire to several other structures near. The stores of Lyman & Higgins, furniture; Hamilton, Douglas & Simmons, hardware; and Covington & Banks, clothing, were more or less seriously injured. Mayor Woods was run over by a hose reel going to the fire. The total losses are estimated at about \$15,000, most of which is covered by the insurance.

The lawyers for the defense in the case of Caleb Powers moved that Special Judge Robbins vacate the bench on the charge of prejudice against the defendant. The judge maintained his innocence of the charges, but left the bench. No other judge has been secured; the case is again indefinitely postponed, and the witnesses have gone home. "Tallow Dick" Combs, a negro, one of the most important witnesses for Powers, was killed by a train while on his way to the trial. He was walking across a railroad bridge when struck by the engine.

The case of Judge Jim Hargis of Breathitt county is probably not settled after all the trouble at Sandy Hook, where a farce trial was lately held. Lawyers are finding numerous instances on record in which appeals were made after the cases had been dismissed because the prosecution failed to take part, as in the case of Hargis.

Bluegrass papers say that Lexington is to be connected by trolley with nearly every other town in central Kentucky. A new company has lately been organized with capital stock of \$450,000.

Climate and Stature.
Some of the strongest and most active races of men live in the coldest inhabited regions. Alaskan Indians are often fine fellows in physique. On the other hand, there are splendid savages in Zululand and other tropical regions. Mountaineers and fishermen of the flattest coasts are not noticeably unequal in bodily development and prowess.

The Change in Surgeons.
"The surgeon of the past was a huge, coarse, red-faced brute, a very terror," said a surgeon of the present. "And no wonder. What type of man but the brute type could cut off legs or saw through the skull while the patient, perfectly conscious, howled and wept? In the past surgery was barred to gentle and refined men. Whatever their interest in anatomy, in medicine they shunned surgery. They could not endure to operate upon a conscious subject. The advent of anaesthetics caused the advent of new men into surgery. Men of delicacy, of sympathy of imagination—a higher type—took the profession up. That is why surgery is continually advancing now whereas in the past it stood dead still."

Society's Latest Pet Dog.
The Japanese spaniel, or aleeve-dog of Japan, is one of the long-coated varieties which is much admired. They have been hard to acclimatize, and many discouragements have been met with in their introduction. They have large heads, with big, dark eyes set wide apart and very full. Their little tails curl up over their backs like feather dusters. One pound is the true sleeve-dog weight.—Suburban Life.

THINGS TO THINK OF

Wise and Striking Words of the World's Greatest Thinkers, Speakers and Writers.

He that can work is a born King of something.—Thomas Carlyle.
Every duty we omit obscures some truth we should have known.—John Ruskin.

The only happiness a brave man ever troubled himself much about was happiness enough to get his work done.—Thomas Carlyle.

An Irishman who had started photography went into a shop to purchase a small bottle in which to mix some of his solutions. Seeing one he wanted, he asked how much it would be. "Well," said the chemist, "it will be two pence as it is, but if you want anything in it, I won't charge you for the bottle."

"Faith, sor," said Pat, "then put a cork in it."—Old Bits.

Let us see that whenever we have failed to be loving, we have also failed to be wise; that whenever we have been blind to our neighbors' interests, we have also been blind to our own; whenever we have hurt others, we have hurt ourselves much more.—Charles Kingsley.

A minister, having given out his notices, was about to read his hymn, when he was reminded of a notice that he had forgotten. Stopping, he made the announcement, apologizing for his forgetfulness. Then, much to the amusement of his audience, he began to line out the hymn as follows: "Lord, what a thoughtless wretch am I!"

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NOTE THE DAY!

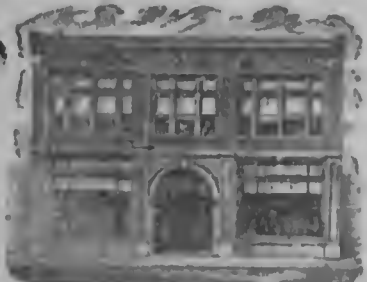
The Fall Term of Berea College Begins Sept. 11.
The time to start is in the Fall.

Applied Truth.
"I never complained of my lot," said the Persian poet, Sa'di, "but once—when my feet were sore and I had no money to buy shoes; but I met a man without a foot and I became content with my lot when I saw him."

Success.
Success is an ancient game of chance in which the chances are all against the player. The winnings are now divided into three classes: First, money; second, money; and third, money. There are also a few other things like character that count a little. The rules of the game are very strict. Cheating is not allowed—If discovered. Some have played according to rule, and even been successful, but not as we speak of success to-day.—Life.

Question and Answer.
When Nathan M. Morse was trying the Tuckerman will case before Judge J. K. Kim, at Boston, Dr. J. J. Kelly, the well known expert on insanity, was one of the witnesses. One of the hypothetical questions asked of the witness by Mr. Morse contained no less than 20,000 words. The lawyer started this pithy question at the opening of court and closed only a few minutes prior to the noon adjournment. The point that Mr. Morse was endeavoring to bring out related to the mental condition of the testator when he made his will.

This is said to have been the longest single interrogation ever made in a court of law, and the answer comprised just three words, "I do not."



STRIKING THE AVERAGE

A farmer's income comes in largely in good sized sums after harvest time, but his expenses go on thruout the entire year.
Of all men he most needs to create a reserve to carry him thru the months when his cash income is small.
A checking account in this bank is the best possible way for him to do this as it keeps his money absolutely safe and yet available on a moment's notice at any time, or it can be paid out by check.

Such an account will pay you in many ways.

BEREA BANK & TRUST CO.
BEREA, KENTUCKY.

THE COMPLETE BANK.
J. J. MOORE, President W. H. PORTER, Cashier
4% INTEREST PAID ON SAVINGS 4%

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THE HOUSE OF A THOUSAND CANDLES

By MEREDITH NICHOLSON

Author of "THE MAIN CHANCE," "ZELDA DAMERON," Etc.

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CHAPTER XXI.—Continued.

"Good! but this is just wall here—earth with a layer of bricks and a thin coat of cement. A nice job it must have been to do the work, and it cost the price of a tiger hunt," I grumbled. "Take heart, lad, and listen," and Larry began pounding the wall with a hammer, exactly under the north gatepost. We had sounded everything in and about the house until the process bored me.

"Hurry up and get through with it," I jerked impatiently, holding the lantern at the level of his head. It was sharply cold under the posts and I was anxious to prove the worthlessness of his idea and be done.

Thump! thump! "There's a place here that sounds a trifle off the key. You try it."

I snatched the hammer and repeated his soundings. Thump! thump!

There was a space about four feet square in the wall that certainly gave forth a hollow sound. "Stand back!" exclaimed Larry eagerly. "Here goes with the ax."

He struck into the wall sharply and the cement chipped off in rough pieces, disclosing bricks beneath. Larry paused when he had uncovered a foot of the inner layer, and examined the surface.

"They're loose—these bricks are loose, and there's something beside earth behind them!"

The bricks were set up without mortar, and I plucked them out and rapped with my knuckles on a wooden surface.

Even Larry grew excited as we flung the bricks out into the tunnel. "Ah, lad," he said, "the old gentleman had a way with him—he had a way with him!" A brick dropped on his foot and he howled in pain.

"Bless the old gentleman's heart! He made it as easy for us as he could. Now, for the Glenarm millions—red money all piled up for the case of counting it—a thousand pounds in every pile."

"Don't be a fool, Larry," I coughed at him, for the brick dust and the smoke of Larry's pipe made breathing difficult.

"That's all the loose bricks,—bring the lantern closer,"—and we peered through the aperture upon a wooden door, in which strips of iron were deep-set. It was fastened with a padlock and Larry reached down for the ax.

"Wait!" I called, drawing closer with the lantern. "What's this?"

The wood of the door was fresh and white, but burned deep on the surface, in this order, were the words:

The Door of Bewilderment

"There are dead men inside, I dare say! Here, my lad, it's not for me to turn loose the family skeletons,"—and Larry stood aside while I swung the ax and brought it down with a crash on the padlock. It was of no flimsy stuff and the remaining bricks cramped me, but half a dozen blows broke it off. "The house of a thousand ghosts," chanted Larry, as I pushed the door open, crawled through and dropped down inside.

Whatever the place was it had a floor and I set my feet firmly upon it and turned to take the lantern.

"Hold a bit!" he exclaimed. "Some one's coming,"—and he stepped toward the opening I heard the sound of steps down the corridor. In a moment Larry ran up, calling my name with more spirit than I imagined possible in him. "What is it?" I demanded through the opening.

"It's Mr. Pickering. The sheriff has come with him, sir."

As he spoke his glance fell upon the broken wall and open door. The light of Larry's lantern struck full upon him. Amazement, and, I thought, a certain satisfaction, were marked upon his countenance.

"Run along, Jack,—I'll be up a little later," said Larry. "If the fellow has come in daylight with the sheriff, he isn't dangerous. It's his friends that shoot in the dark that give us the trouble."

I crawled out and stood upright. Bates, staring at the opening, seemed reluctant to leave the spot.

"You seem to have found it, sir," he said,—I thought a little chokingly. His interest in the matter nettled me; it was none of his affair, for one thing; and my first business was to go above for an interview with the executor,—a matter of immediate importance, as should have been clear to any one.

"Of course we have found it!" I ejaculated, brushing the dust from my clothes.

"Is Mr. Stoddard in the library?"

"Oh, yes, sir; I left him entertaining the gentlemen."

"Their visit is certainly most inopportune," said Larry. "Give them my compliments and tell them I'll be up as soon as I've articulated the bones of my friend's ancestors."

Bates strode on ahead of me with

his lantern, and I left Larry crawling through the new-found door as I hurried toward the house. I knew him well enough to be sure he would not leave the spot until we had found what lay behind the Door of Bewilderment. "You didn't tell the callers where you expected to find me, did you?" I asked Bates, as he brushed me off in the kitchen.

"No, sir. Mr. Stoddard received the gentlemen. He rang the bell for me and when I went into the library he was saying, 'Mr. Glenarm is at his studies. Bates,'—he says—'kindly tell Mr. Glenarm that I'm sorry to interrupt him, but won't he please come down?' I thought it rather neat, sir, considering his clerical office. I knew you were below somewhere, sir; the trap door was open and I found you easily enough."

Bates' eyes were brighter than I had ever seen them. A certain buoyant note gave an entirely new tone to his voice. He walked ahead of me to the library door, threw it open and stood aside.

"Ah, here you are, Glenarm," said Stoddard. Pickering and a stranger stood near the fireplace in their overcoats.

Pickering advanced and offered his hand, but I turned away from him without taking it. His companion, a burly countryman, stood staring, a paper in his hand.

"The sheriff," Pickering explained, "and our business is rather personal—"

He glanced at Stoddard, who looked at me.

"Mr. Stoddard will do me the kindness to remain," I said and took my stand beside the chaplain.

"Oh!" Pickering ejaculated scorn-

fully. "I didn't understand that your relations with the neighboring clergy were so intimate. Your taste is improving, Glenarm."

"Mr. Glenarm is a friend of mine," remarked Stoddard quietly. "A very particular friend," he added.

"I congratulate you,—both."

I laughed. Pickering was surveying the room as he spoke,—and Stoddard suddenly stepped toward him, merely, I think, to draw up a chair for the sheriff; but Pickering, not hearing Stoddard's step on the soft rug until the clergyman was close beside him, started perceptibly and reddened.

It was certainly ludicrous, and when Stoddard faced me again he was biting his lip.

"Pardon me!" he murmured.

"Now gentlemen, will you kindly state your business? My own affairs press me."

Pickering was studying the cartridge boxes on the library table. The sheriff, too, was viewing these effects with interest, not I think, unmixed with awe.

"Glenarm, I don't like to invoke the law to eject you from this property, but I am left with no alternative. I can't stay out here indefinitely, and I want to know what I'm to expect."

"That is a fair question," I replied. "If it were merely a matter of following the terms of the will I should not hesitate or be here now. But it isn't the will, or my grandfather, that keeps me, it's the determination to give you all the annoyance possible,—to make it hard and mighty hard for you to get hold of this house until I have found why you are so much interested in it."

"You always had a grand way in money matters. As I told you before you came out here, it's a poor stake. The assets consist wholly of this land and this house, whose quality you have had an excellent opportunity to test. You have doubtless heard that the country people believe there is money concealed here,—but I dare say you have exhausted the possibilities. This is not the first time a rich man has died, leaving precious little behind him."

"You seem very anxious to get possession of a property that you call a poor stake," I said. "A few acres of land, a half-finished house and an uncertain claim upon a school teacher!"

"I had no idea you would understand my position," he replied. "The seriousness of a man's oath to perform the solemn duties imposed upon him by law would hardly appeal to you. But

I haven't come here to debate this question. When am I to have possession?"

"Not till I'm ready,—thanks!" "Mr. Sheriff, will you serve your writ?" he said, and I looked to Stoddard for any hint from him as to what I should do.

"I believe Mr. Glenarm is quite willing to hear whatever the sheriff has to say to him," said Stoddard. He stepped nearer to me, as though to emphasize the fact that he belonged to my side of the controversy, and the sheriff read an order of the Wabasha county circuit court directing me, immediately, to deliver the house and grounds into the keeping of the executor of the will of the estate of John Marshall Glenarm.

The sheriff rather enjoyed holding the center of the stage, and I listened quietly to the unfamiliar phraseology. Before he had quite finished I heard a step in the hall and Larry appeared at the door, pipe in mouth. Pickering turned toward him frowning, but Larry paid not the slightest attention to the executor, but leaned against the door with his usual tranquil unconcern.

"I advise you not to trifle with the law, Glenarm," said Pickering, as the sheriff folded his paper. "You have absolutely no right whatever to be here. And these other gentlemen—your guests, I suppose—are equally trespassers under the law."

He stared at Larry, who crossed his legs for greater ease in adjusting his lean frame to the door.

"Well, Mr. Pickering, what is the next step?" asked the sheriff.

"Mr. Pickering," said Larry, straightening up and taking his pipe from his mouth. "I'm Mr. Glenarm's counsel. If you will do me the kindness to ask the



sheriff to retire for a moment I should like to say a few words to you that you might prefer to keep between ourselves."

I had usually found it wise to take my cue Larry threw me, and I said: "Pickering, this is Mr. Donovan, who has every authority to act for me in the matter."

Pickering looked impatiently from one to the other of us.

"You seem to have the guns, the ammunition and the numbers on your side," he observed dryly.

"The sheriff may wait within call," said Larry, and at a word from Pickering the man left the room.

"Now, Mr. Pickering," Larry spoke slowly,—"as my friend has explained the case to me, the assets of his grandfather's estate are all accounted for,—the land hereabouts, this house, ten thousand dollars in securities and a somewhat vague claim against a lady known as Sister Theresa, who conducts St. Agatha's school. Is that correct?"

"I don't ask you to take my word for it, sir," rejoined Pickering hotly. "I have filed an inventory of the estate, so far as found, with the proper authorities."

"Certainly. But I merely wish to be sure of my facts for the purpose of this interview, to save me the trouble of going to the records. And, moreover, I am somewhat unfamiliar with your procedure in this country. I am a member, sir, of the Irish bar. Pardon me, but I repeat my question."

"I have made oath,—that, I trust, is sufficient even for a member of the Irish bar."

"Quite," said Larry, nodding his head gravely.

He was not, to be sure, a presentable member of any bar, for a smudge detracted considerably from the appearance of one side of his face, his clothes were rumpled and covered with brick dust, and his hands were black. But I had rarely seen him so calm. He reassured his legs, peered into the bowl of his pipe for a moment, then, naked, as quietly as though he were soliciting an opinion of the weather.

"Will you tell me, Mr. Pickering, whether you yourself are a debtor of John Marshall Glenarm's estate?"

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Two of Life's Tasks.

It takes us half our lives to learn who our friends are, and the other half to keep them.

"LET HER DHROWN"

TONY'S REVENGE ON HOT TEMPERED ACTRESS.

Old-Time Theatrical Manager Recalls Amusing Experience That Came Near Breaking Up the Show—Quick Resuscitation.

"In the wild and woolly days of Cheyenne, when the men of the town were so much occupied at night that it was a rare sight to see one of them on the street before noon, I was the manager of a theater there called the Gold Room, in which we employed a small dramatic stock company and a few specialty performers. Tony, who was a clever Irish comedian and singer, was a member of the stock and a very useful man, except when he was rabbed the wrong way."

"The leading woman, known as Monte Verde, was of Spanish descent and had the quick temper so often found in members of that race. There was no love lost between her and Tony at best, but they never really quarreled until one evening, when she was coming up a flight of rather dark stairs and he was going down, he chanced to step squarely upon her foot. It was an accident, of course, but I suppose it hurt no less on that account. At any rate, she gave Tony such a tongue lashing as one seldom gets from a woman. When she had finished her tirade he answered, quietly:

"For that lasht rema-ark I'm goin' to let ye dhrown in the palace to-night."

"I overheard this, but thought nothing of it, and went away laughing."

"The piece we were playing that week was called 'A Woman of the World.' The second scene of the first act is the deck of a Hudson river steamboat; time, night. The only deck passenger is an Irish glazier (Blanton). The heroine of the piece (Monte Verde) has been deserted by her lover, who has gone to New York, and she is following him my this boat. Humiliation, however, at last overcomes her, and she resolves upon suicide. Coming upon deck, she makes a long speech, closing with: 'Good-by, father; good-by, mother; forgive me for this rash act,' and jumps overboard. The glazier jumps after and rescues her; and as he lifts her over the rail the curtain falls on the first act."

"That particular night she made her speech and jumped, but Blanton made no move to rescue her. I happened to be standing in the entrance, and called to him in a loud stage whisper: "Tony! Tony!"

"He calmly turned around toward me and said:

"Thwat is it?"

"Jump overboard and get that woman. Quick!"

"Aw," said he, with supreme indifference, "let'er dhrown."

"We were compelled to ring the curtain down without rescuing her. She was drowned all right enough, but we had to resuscitate her before the piece could go on."

Revival of Old Inns.

When the railway superseded the diligence, the coach, the chaise and Sterne's "disobedient" as means of European travel it was natural that the small roadside inn should suffer loss of patronage.

Your tourist, unless a sentimental journeyer like Sterne or Stevenson, began to leap by rail from spot to spot, like a grasshopper upon a map. He breakfasted in London, took train, lunched in Brighton, New Haven or Dover, had tea at Calais or Dieppe and supped in Paris.

Now with dining cars he's even worse, unless he be a motorist—a sentimental motorist. And despite speed and rumors of speed, there are such things as sentimental motorists. Indeed, it is owing very largely to this class that such of the old inns of France and England as managed to survive the introduction of the railroads have blossomed into renewed prosperity and usefulness.—Travel Magazine.

Big Man's Long Row in Small Boat.

John Carmody of Washington recently made a trip from that city to Colonial Beach, a distance of more than 70 miles, in a small rowboat eight feet long, four and a half feet wide and seven inches deep, and as Mr. Carmody tips the beam at 247 pounds the trip is a remarkable one.

Mr. Carmody left Washington June 26, and with no other motive power than a pair of oars and a big umbrella, like those used on wagons, which he used as a sail, he made the trip in 48 hours and arrived in safety at the beach Friday, June 28.

On the trip Mr. Carmody made several stops along the shore to make himself some coffee and to cook something to eat. But in order to make the time he did he had to keep going steadily, with but little time for sleep.

Still Chasm Between Nations.

There is little love lost between the Chinese students who are flocking in crowds to Tokio to learn western civilization at second and their Japanese fellows. The Chinese students live their own life apart from the Japanese, with whom they mix as little as they can. This Chinese mode of life is wholly repugnant to Japanese feeling. The Chinese students refuse to smoke Japanese cigarettes, which have the names stamped on the paper in Chinese characters, since they look upon it as a profanation to burn their sacred letters.

ROAD AND FARM IMPROVEMENT

TREATING SANDY ROADS.

Method By Which Good Roadbed May Be Secured.

Probably no other theme has been so universally discussed as that of good roads, and it certainly is one which deserves the uttermost consideration from the agricultural world, especially in sections where the soil is of a sandy nature a stone crusher is almost a necessity, and when the farmer awakes to the realization of just what this implement can do for him he will favor an appropriation for one almost immediately. A very bad piece of road in this section, writes a Niagara county (N. Y.) correspondent of the Rural New Yorker, was put into fine shape last summer by the addition of a dressing of crushed stone and clay. The stone was obtained at a small expense from a large building which was being torn down; crushed, and after the roadbed was scraped down to a depth of about 18 inches, applied heavily and thoroughly elayed; then the sand was replaced and graded down smoothly at the sides to allow the water to drain off. This spring, after an application of the steam roller and a little more grading, the piece of road which has been a terror for years, is in ideal condition.

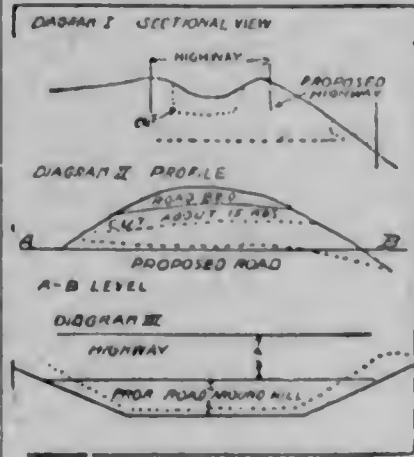


Diagram of Sandy Road.

The diagram shows how a troublesome sand hill was disposed of, and a new road opened up last fall. The cut was made about November 1, and was about 15 rods long and five or six feet deep. An appropriation of \$30 from the town and about \$50 or \$60 in road work was applied, and although the hill is still in bad condition on account of the loose sand constantly drifting down the sides and filling the road. The work was done with two-wheel scrapers, one leveler and four wagons. The scrapers were used only on the short hauls, and none of the sand was hauled more than 30 feet each way. If a right of way around the hill could have been procured the cutting would have been unnecessary, as it simply needed leveling, and the grade would have been about 10 feet lower. But a right of way was unobtainable, even at the rate of \$200 per acre, for common June grass land. The cut will have to be cleaned, and resealed, until the sides stop caving, then the roadbed must be dressed with crushed stone or gravel and elayed in order to make a permanent roadway.

HELP THE FARMERS.

Earth Worms and Their Work as Soil Renovators.

Earth worms are not soil formers, for they are seldom met with in soils that are destitute of organic matter. They are simply renovators, and, as a writer says, the richer the soil, and the more it is manured, the more numerous they are. Their action as soil fertilizers consists in "swallowing" earth, leaves or organic matter of all kinds, triturating it, converting it and then ejecting it over the surface of the field. In this way they very soon effect a complete inversion of the soil down to a certain depth, especially on meadow land, which is left undisturbed to their operation. They even make additions to the soil by bringing up fresh matter from the subsoil. Every time a worm is driven by dry weather, or any other cause, to descend deep, it brings to the surface, when it empties the contents of its body, a few particles of fresh earth. At the same time it fertilizes the subsoil by opening up passages which encourage the roots of plants to penetrate deeper, these passages being lined with excreted matter, which provides a store of nourishment for the roots. On meadow land Darwin found these worm casts amount annually to 18 tons per acre, and on good arable land to about 10 tons.

ALL AROUND THE FARM.

Have good shade during the warm weather.

Farmers are reading more and more because it pays.

A farm properly handled is worth more money every year.

Think of the strength wasted drawing wagons that need greasing!

Keep the hogs and their yard in a sanitary condition and watch the herd carefully, that no disease may get a start.

Give the hogs salt and ashes, especially hard-coal ashes, and an occasional dose of copperas and sulphur in the slop. Be particularly careful about this with the hogs that are in the feeding pens.

THE LIQUID MANURE.

Save It By Cutting Up the Straw and Using it as an Absorbent.

There is scarcely a farmer that has not an unlimited amount of straw left over in the spring. If this straw were used more freely and the animals were bedding with a bedding of one or two feet of clean straw every day the most of the liquid would be saved, but the straw alone is scarcely sufficient. If the straw is used alone it would be well to use a cutting box, cutting the straw into half-inch or inch lengths and scattering half a bushel of it under each animal twice a day, and then bedding on top of this. In this way practically all the liquid would be saved.

If you have use for the cutting box for no other purpose than this the expense of such a machine should not be to exceed \$15 or \$20, and it can be worked by hand power or with a small engine of not more than two horse power, and at a small expense you can more than double the value of your manure yearly.

I beseech you to take some steps to save the liquid manure, urgently writes Charles Vernon in Farmers' Review. It is far too important a subject for you to overlook. On a farm carrying 20 cows, four horses, 50 sheep and ten pigs the loss of the liquid manure will amount approximately to \$300. You can afford to go to the expense of \$15 or \$20 to save this.

It will of course mean a little more work during the year, but suppose you hire a man and let him spend one month cutting up straw or corn stover for this purpose. In half of this time he would certainly cut up enough to supply you during the year, and this expense could not exceed \$30. Besides this, you will not only save \$300 as outlined above but you will make more manure, and you will convert the straw stack into the best possible shape for manure.

There is no question of more importance than the saving of the liquid manure and utilizing the straw pile by converting it into a valuable fertilizer, unless it be to see that your manure is spread every day, as fast as it is made, and see that it is spread on the land evenly.

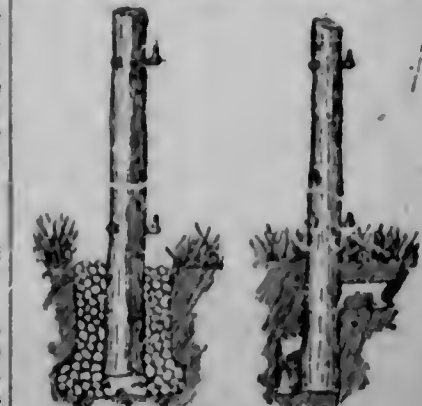
Remember that it is always best to spread less per acre and cover more acres than to spread a heavy application over a few acres.

It has been demonstrated that a ton of barnyard manure is worth \$3. You can figure to double your output every day, certainly through the winter months, and there is no question but that the average farmer can make more money by giving this subject a little thought just at the present time than he can in any other way.

SETTING GATE POSTS.

Use of Stones in Soft Ground Will Make Them Firm.

The matter of setting gate posts is one that should interest every one who has a gate to hang, for no matter how strong the post may be and how carefully it may be braced it is bound to sag sooner or later so that the gate catches on the ground. It is often desirable to set a gate post in soft ground, such as around the barn



Two Ways of Setting Gate Posts.

yard, or just after a heavy rain when the ground is too soft to do any work in the field. In such cases it is almost impossible to set the post firmly but even in such cases this work can be done very satisfactorily by packing small stones in the hole around the post. This work might be even more effectually accomplished if the post were set in concrete which is a little more expensive but will hold the post more firmly than the stones alone in setting the post in concrete it should be tamped firmly as the hole is being filled up. After the hole is filled with concrete the post should not be disturbed for several days so as to give the cement time to "set." Care must be taken to have the post exactly plumb all the time while the work is going on as it can never be straightened after the cement hardens. As gate posts are usually much heavier than ordinary posts and are therefore expected to last much longer than the rest of the fence, it is always well to use thoroughly seasoned wood so as to make the work as permanent as possible.

Another method of setting posts, says The Farmer, is by using two large flat stones to hold them in place. The hole, of course, must be dug much larger and before it is set in the hole one stone is laid edgewise in the bottom upon the side which is to receive the greatest pressure at the foot of the post. The post is then set in the hole, half filled with earth and the other stone placed against the side of the post to receive the drawing weight from the gate. In this way both stones receive the pressure holding the post firmly in position.

Pile hay high with a power fork, there's always room at the top.

It Makes You Warm

To go into a drug store and have the clerk insist on your taking something "JUST AS GOOD" as what you asked for—don't blame you. That's why we carry such a tremendous stock, just to have what you want. If we do not have what you want we are always glad to get it for you. The one thing that we do not have is the thing "JUST AS GOOD." Don't Believe in It!

The Porter Drug Co.

(INCORPORATED)

Berea and Vicinity.

GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

Take Notice

The Conversation Club will meet Friday evening, August 15th, with Mr. and Mrs. Cartmell. The topic for discussion is "Russia of Today."

On Sunday, Aug. 18th, the College chapel is to be opened for special services conducted by Rev. Dr. Herget, pastor of the Ninth St. Baptist church in Cincinnati. Let everybody come and hear this eloquent preacher.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Sharp, who went to Elgin, Kansas, last spring, arrived here one day last week. Mr. Sharp will spend some time in Louisville studying, then goes to Morehead where he has a position as teacher in the Normal Dept. at that place. Mrs. Sharp will remain in Berea with her sister, Bertha Robinson, for some time.

Mrs. Will Woods and children of Bedford, Ind., are visiting relatives here.

Mr. and Mrs. S. K. Hunt spent Saturday and Sunday with relatives.

Mr. Earl Spink of Williamsburg was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Mark Spink during the fair.

Mr. and Mrs. George Dick returned from their vacation with home folks in Hamilton, Ohio, last week.

Miss Lizzie Burdette clerked in Mrs. S. R. Baker's millinery store last Friday and Saturday while Mrs. Baker attended the fair.

It is reported that Howard Diney has typhoid fever.

Mrs. Lou Truett left Sunday for a few days visit with her sister in Lexington.

Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Hanson attended the Cynthiana fair last week.

Miss Hetsey Woods of Cartersville was the guest of Mrs. G. M. Green last week.

Mrs. Green Hill and mother, Mrs. L. C. Gabbard, spent Saturday and Sunday with W. R. Gabbard and family.

W. D. Logsdon's delivery wagon makes its rounds at 10:00 in the morning and 3:00 in the afternoon. Please get your orders in before the wagon leaves the store. Everybody's patronage solicited.

Houses and Gardens for Rent.
Call on G. D. Holliday at the Berea Bank and Trust Company.

SUMMER IS THE DULL SEASON IN BEREAS,

but Logsdon's Store is always hustling.

Here are some of the reasons:

Flour - .50
Sugar - 5 1/2 c
Meal - .75

Want all the blackberries I can get.

W. D. LOGSDON,
Cor. Main and Prospect Sts.

College Items

HERE AND THERE

Mr. L. L. Oeland of Wisconsin University spent Saturday and Sunday in Berea, and visited Miss Fox's Sunday school at Narrow Gap. He came with a letter of introduction from Mrs. J. A. R. Rogers, and intends to travel in the Kentucky mountains during the next six weeks.

Miss Moore will go to Artemus, Knox county, for a few days.

Miss Ethel Todd leaves this week for the North.

Misses Little Chrisman and Lillian Ambrose leave today for Irvine, Pa., till county, where they will attend the teachers' institute.

Mr. J. R. Young, who graduated from Berea last year, will become principal of a graded school near Chicago.

New Arrangement with College Treasurer.
The Treasurer announces a slight but important change in his arrangements. Instead of settling for board and pay for labor done by students, by the month, he will hereafter settle "by the half term." This makes one less day of settlement, saving his time and the time of the student. And this means that on the opening day students must pay for half a term's board (7 weeks in the fall) instead of five weeks board. See College advertisement in another column.

The Wild West.

Dec. Oregon, July 27, 1907.

My Berea Friends:
Having had four months experience in the north-west I will endeavor to tell you something of the people and the country in which they live.

This country is settled up by several different nationalities of people such as English, Spanish and Dutch.

Some people have the wrong idea of the great west. They think that the west is run over with murderers and robbers and that it is not safe to venture out among them, but this is not the case. The people here are all right. They are industrious and

general are honest, so you see when we have these two characteristics of man combined, he must be a pretty fair man; anyway he isn't a dangerous neighbor. The native people of this country seem to think they don't let the 4th of July get by without drinking a quantity of bad whiskey. While they are drunk they are quite rough, but are not possessed with that murderous spirit which exists in the south-east, and when they are over their drunk that is the last of it until the next 4th of July.

The north-west is noted for its fine timber, good wheat, excellent fruit and magnificent scenery in the mountains. The mountain peaks are covered with snow the year round. The streams are full of fine fishes of all kinds and sizes. There are plenty of wild animals in the mountains such as bear, deer and mountain lion. In fact, this is the best place Uncle Sam has for his people to have a good time and make a financial success.

H. C. Metcalf.

Report to Williamsburg Institute. Interesting Letter from Rev. Amos Stout

Dear Citizen:

The article in your recent issue on the sale of Williamsburg Academy to Williamsburg Institute, while paying deserved tribute to the managers of the Institute, might be understood as reflecting somewhat unfavorably upon its founders. As I was personally acquainted with some of these, you will, I am sure, give me space to give my testimony as to their high character and aims.

At the very head stands the name of Gen. Green Clay Smith, who from high political preferment (he only lacked one vote of being President of the United States) turned aside to become a humble preacher of the Gospel. Another was Rev. H. T. Daniels, one of the most pious men I ever knew—my classmate and roommate, whom I certainly have a right to praise.

In the appeals for money for this school which were made in Kentucky, many of which I heard, there was no concealment of the fact that there was a great academy, full of Christian educational power in Williamsburg already. I myself gave fifty dollars with no thought that I was wasting the Lord's money and scandalizing the Cause of Christ by promoting unholy rivalry and strife; because they may earnestly contend to establish the truth as they see it, on ground already occupied by other of God's people.

Some may believe that the founding of Williamsburg Institute was a mistake, and they have a right to their opinion. But no one should impugn the motives of the pious men who thought otherwise twenty years ago, many of whom have now entered into rest. Let us honor their memory while bidding Godspeed, as the Citizen very fittingly does, to those who are conducting the Institute today. It is very

questionable whether any institution in our state has done or is doing a more blessed work.

Amos Stout.

BEREA STUDENTS DOING GOOD.

Letter from Mr. Dally.

Harlan, Ky., July 29, 1907.

Dear Friends:

Another summer finds me among the great masses of earth, stone and coal known to us as the mountains of Harlan county and among a people I have known for two summers and learned to appreciate very much.

Quite a revival has swept through a part of the county in which myself and others did Sunday school work during the past two summers. Two churches have grown and a dead one has been revived. Men who, two years ago, cared nothing for the cause of Christ, like to talk of nothing else so well now.

About 2:00 p. m. last Thursday I stepped into the Cornett school, being taught this fall by C. J. Lewis. I wish I could give you a picture of the school I found. One of the best school houses of the county, ample room, good light and ventilation, comfortable for winter use, clean, and nicely decorated with pictures and flags. Not much grind of machinery but apparent good feeling between teacher and pupils. No one can step into this school without seeing ample proof that Berea's Normal training shows in the work of her pupils.

I had a fine plunge in "the old swimming hole" on our way up Poor Fork to his home. In the evening, where I enjoyed some of the finest of mountain hospitality until Saturday morning. S. C. Kelly was one of our number a part of the time, too. He reports six or seven Sunday schools organized this summer. On Saturday we attended a Sunday school convention at Cam's schoolhouse, with a good attendance, an interesting program well discussed and a great picnic dinner.

Was much pleased, too, in meeting a number of other Berea students and more whom I hope will be Berea students in the future. Among those I've met this summer and whom some of you will remember with pleasure are Mr. Abner Jones, now a county examiner, a real examiner, and prominent teacher of this county; Miss Nancy (Linsley), now Mrs. Eager, whose husband is one of the thriftiest farmers of the county—a farmer who has thoroughbred stock and makes use of farm journals; Miss Laura Creech, now Mrs. Ball; also her brother, Mr. John Creech.

Yours truly,
Arthur Dally.

Cat Fixes Right Time.

A woman received a telephone call one morning last week from a woman friend, asking her the time of day. The friend telephoned back it was 10 a. m., whereat the other explained that her clock was all right 9:30, which she knew was wrong, as her pet cat had just washed his face, which it did every morning precisely at ten. Hereafter the woman proposes to regulate her clock by the cat's ablutions.

Revolutionary Relic.

James H. Putnam, while at work in his garden at Irtland, Va., picked up a brass button about an inch in diameter. When it was cleaned it was found to be a military button in a good state of preservation. It is flat, with the word "Massachusetts artillery" around the edge of the face. In the center in relief is a cannon mounted on wheels and beside a flag on a staff. The button is a revolutionary relic.

British Joke.

Modern honorable gentlemen who wish to show their reading display it in the invention of such sesquipedalian terms as "Terminological inexactitude." The outsider fails to grasp the humor of it; it reminds him only of Chronophotodulogues "Immersed in cobwebby of cogitation."—London Saturday Review.

Plague of Belgian Hares.

The prediction that the Belgian hare had would lead to the creation of a public pest has been realized in complaints that come from Bennington county, Vermont, where farmers are suffering from the depredations of rabbits and have no redress. The man who loses 1,000 head of cabbage, as in Dorset, has his opinion of people who breed their Belgian hares after it had been found unprofitable to rear them.

Peace That Passeth Understanding.
One stormy day the minister of Jedburgh, Scotland, called upon a member of his church, a very poor old man, who lived all alone. The snow was drifting under the door and through the rafters and there was but little fire on the hearth. The pastor greeted him with "What are you doing to-day, John?" and the old saint's reply was, "Oh, sir, I am just sitting under His shadow with great delight."

Be a Booster.

The man who says nothing about another unless he can say something good is much more likely to be a good citizen and a good friend than the man who feels it is part of his job to keep telling tales out of school or criticizing other men. The world is so small that he cannot tell when his words will come home to roost. Sometimes they come home when home is not prepared to receive them.

THE WEALTH OF A NATION

Depends on the Thrift of Its People, and the

NATIONAL BANK

Is the Natural and Safe Depository for That Wealth.

INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.

THE Berea National Bank

S. E. WELCH, President. J. L. GAY, Cashier.

If You Are Looking For Bargains

You must Not Pass This Store

A nice line of Dry Goods Ladies', Collars, Gloves, etc. at Bargain Prices.

In Men's Goods We have the best line of Dress and Work Shirts, Overalls, Gloves, Suspenders, Underwear, Half-hose, Hais, Collars, Ties, etc.

Also some Extra values in

Suits

We sell Groceries, Tinware and Queensware and pay top prices for Produce.

Yours for Business,

Moye's Cash Store,

Berea, Ky.

A NEW STORE IN BEREAS!

Are you looking for high grade food materials? The best are none too good. Why buy cheap and often impure groceries? We are opening up a new Grocery Store with a great variety of goods, and will keep as complete a line as possible of fancy groceries—the best goods obtainable for the price. We are distributors for the well-known Baker's Barrington Hall Steel Cut Coffee—the best to be had in Berea. Try a can and you will always want the original Steel Cut Coffee.

You will find a bargain counter here at all times and will be able to pick up some good values. I don't ask you to give me all your patronage when you want family groceries, tinware or hardware; but you will get a square deal when you come to

R. R. HARRIS,

Phone 10. Brannaman Bldg.

Agent for Navon Laundry.

MAIN ST.

Bill Knew Grease.

One day Bill had company to dine with him, and his wife, wishing William to appear well, quietly admonished him to be careful what he said. All went well till Bill got his potatoes well washed, when he said: "Dolly, pass the grease." "Why, William," said his wife, "you should call it gravy." "Well," says Bill, "I guess if it got on your tablecloth it would be grease."

His Band of Mourning.

"Don't think they hurt themselves going in black for their friends and relatives here in New York," said the Western girl. "I know a man who, when his father died, put a wide black ribbon on his eyeglasses, strung it across the side of his face and back of his ear, and let it go at that."—New York Press.

Good News for Him.

"I know a most improvident fellow down in Tennessee," says a native of that state. "One day his wife asked him to buy some flour, of which they had none. 'I can't,' he told her, 'I haven't a cent.' 'But we can't starve,' she expostulated tearfully. 'I'm glad to hear it,' he replied. 'I was afraid maybe we could.'—Kansas City Times.

Between Women.

"Yes," said Miss Passy, "he's an awfully inquisitive hore. He was trying to find out my age the other day, so I just up and told him I was 50. That settled him." "Well," replied Miss Peppery, "I guess it is best to be perfectly candid with a fellow of that sort."

Faint-Hearted Modern Lovers.

The average modern young man cares only for "tame rabbit courting." He labors under some new-fangled delusion that it is undignified to woo unless you're more than half sure of winning. Naturally, the sport is dull both to pursuer and pursued. The dainty art of courtship is nearly forgotten.—Woman at Home.

Weak Lungs Bronchitis

For over sixty years doctors have endorsed Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for coughs, colds, weak lungs, bronchitis, consumption. You can trust a medicine the best doctors approve. Then trust this the next time you have a hard cough.

"I had an awful cough for over a year, and nothing seemed to do me any good. I tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and was soon cured. I recommend it to all my friends whenever they have a cough."—Miss M. HAYES, Washington, D. C.

Made by J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Also manufactured at
Ayer's
PILLS.
HAIR VIGOR.

Ayer's Pills keep the bowels regular. All vegetarians and gently laxative.

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A family newspaper for all that is right
true and interesting.
Published every Thursday at Berea, Ky.

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(Incorporated)
E. Albert Cook, Ph. D., Editor and Mgr.

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MEMBER OF
KENTUCKY PRESS ASSOCIATION.



Surely the era of kindness and compassion, if not the actual millennium, has arrived when the automobilist veritably stops to pick up his victim and carry it to a hospital.

Green apples give the small boy cholera morbus, and we have sometimes seen an editor afflicted with a painful touch of mental cramps from eating the sour fruit of wisdom.

One more largest Atlantic liner has been ordered. It is to be a steamer of 50,000 tons. Presumably it will have on board a scenic railway and a traveling circus among its attractions for passengers.

With some men education is a process, as the word indicates. With others it is an event. A New Jersey janitor undertook to wipe windows with a United States flag. When the police drove away the mob the janitor had been educated, but it had taken only a few minutes.

It has been agreed between the governments of Canada and of the United States that the owners of all buildings on the boundary-line must decide in which country they shall live, and must move the whole building accordingly. The purpose of this agreement is to reduce the smuggling evil and otherwise to put an end to lawlessness on the border.

Philadelphia capitalists are planning to erect a \$1,500,000 hotel in Yokohama, Japan, from plans designed by Philadelphia architects. It is to be eight stories in height, will contain about 400 bedrooms and suites and many baths, with a garden courtyard in the center. It is to be called the Grand hotel, and appears to be wholly an American investment.

It is estimated by the national treasury authorities that not less than \$350,000,000 of the new ten dollar gold certificates will be needed to satisfy the public demand for smaller bills. However, it is not at all likely that any creditor will object to having that little account settled with plain, ordinary greenbacks, or "kick" even at "cartwheel" silver dollars.

One of the newspapers of Peking, China, has lately celebrated the five hundredth anniversary of its establishment. During its long period of publication the editorial staff has several times been beheaded, either in front of the office or in it, for printing news which displeased the court. The expression, "he has severed his connection," may be Chinese newspaper English.

A great deal has been said about the facility of the Japanese in adopting and adapting western methods. Even our language appears to gain something from their use of it. It is told of one of Gen. Kuroki's party that when his opinion of America was asked, he replied: "Your country is full of remarkable things, but I find the weather curiously." Two noteworthy new words in a single breath!

The sultan of Turkey has just become father to his thirteenth living child, a baby daughter. The eldest child of the sultan is Prince Selim, who is 37 years old. He is in disgrace, and does not rank as the heir apparent. The sultan, in order to reduce the number of pretenders to the throne, has established the practice of marrying his daughters to persons of little consequence, from whom no political dangers need be feared. He is genuinely fond of one daughter, the beautiful 20-year-old Princess Ayishe, born of a Circassian mother. She has received a European education.

Oysters in their native waters are wild animals. So the attorney general of New York lately informed an assessor who asked him whether he should assess oyster-beds as real or personal property. When oysters are artificially planted, according to this legal opinion, they become "domesticated, tame, or 'garden' oysters," and as such are personal property. Although the attorney general does not interpret the law concerning salinity, or oyster-plant, it is probable that the courts would hold that this also, when tamed, is personal property. It certainly would be when cooked and eaten.

The Only Safe Standard of Morals

By **PRESIDENT ARTHUR T. HADLEY**,
of Yale University.



The only men who are safe are those standards of honor are what the world calls Quixotic—which really means that they are Christian.

And it must be the same way with our standards of truthfulness. These, too, must be Christian—Quixotically Christian, if you please to call it so. They must be stronger and higher than the social hedge of conventions by which we are surrounded. It is not enough to avoid concrete instances of untruth of a kind which the world would recognize and punish if the facts were known. The man who is willing to abstain from telling a lie, and lets his truthfulness go no further than this, is not much better off than the man who is content with washing his hands and neglects the need of purity of heart.

It is not always easy to say where truth begins and falsehood ends.

The only safeguard is to extend the conception of Christian honor in our social relations as we extend that of Christian cleanliness in our personal relations; to make up one's mind, once and for all, not only to hate a lie, but to hate the false system of standards that will either leave the way open for deceit or discuss the possibility of a compromise with it.

A man may not always understand what he is doing when he is prostituting his honor—perhaps he very seldom does, but the evil is there, just the same.

The most dangerous evils are not the ones which are consciously met and defeated by a system of rules. It is the unseen attacks that do the mischief.

It is the little stain on the man's hand, almost too small to feel or see, that carries into his body the germs of destruction. If he has been too lazy or too careless to wash away the stain he falls, and knows not why. So it is in the domain of morals. It is not the great dangers which we see and conquer that form the real sources of peril; it is the little stains on the heart in which lurk the sources of danger that we do not see.

Tying the Boys to the Farm

By **CHARLES B. HOYT**,
of New Hampshire Board of Agriculture.

The chief reason why children born on the farm desire to leave it rather than to remain and make it a business is that farm work has too commonly made the sons mere drudges and dependents.

Instead of being recognized early as having a partnership in the common work of the home husbandry, the sons have been fairly driven from home, which to them has become a place of depressing servitude rather than one of attractiveness and deep interest, as it should have been made.

More encouragement should be given the children in the farm home. Interest them by giving them something that is to be their own. A few hens, a lamb, a calf or pig might be conveyed to the child, to be cared for, used or sold to the ultimate benefit to the young owner, so far as profits are concerned.

There should be a closer relationship between parent and child on the farm, as this would mean less fault-finding with the way the work is sometimes done, and home in general would mean more.

Farmers' organizations, such as the grange, are to be encouraged. This not only brings an increase of intelligence for labor, but results in a culture of the better feelings and sensibilities, which is of vastly more importance than the best and most profitable culture of the soil.

Farmers' sons and daughters should be included in these organizations and made to feel that they are an essential part of them.

With the right kind of influence brought to bear, I believe it would be easier to keep the farmer's boy home to-day than it was ten years ago. Free rural mail, postal savings banks, parcels post, farm telephone lines, better roads and other kindred sources of enjoyment all conspire to make the farm an attractive place with no sense of being shut out from the rest of the world as formerly.

A little more respect for the farmer and his calling is due from the professions, and a better recognition of his ability by appointing him to positions of trust and honor. This would encourage the farmer's boy as he looked into the future.

European Marriages Happier

By **GAETANO D'AMATO**,
Former President of United Italian Societies,
New York.

the parents have been the happiest.

Foreign children are taught from their earliest youth that there is no duty so imperative as that of obedience to parents. So impressed are they with that thought that, as they advance in years, to obey their parents becomes no longer a duty but a pleasure. Consequently the first thought of the foreign boy or girl when the time for marriage comes is to consult their parents, and it is the decision of the father and mother that invariably guides them in the matter. It is rare indeed that an Italian girl elopes from her home.

The result of this is an almost total absence of the marital troubles that seem so prevalent in America. Even the marriages of convenience—so-called in name alone, however—result far more happily in the main than do the marriages of impulsive, youthful love in this country. Marriage of convenience are the result of the sober, sound-minded judgment of fathers and mothers who are able to look forward into the future. Marriages of love are, on the other hand, more often merely marriages of momentary fancy, which by passing away condemn the boy and girl to lives of unhappiness.

EXPOSED BY TEACHER,

FORGERY IS CONFESSED BY LAWYER-CHURCHMAN,

WHO SURRENDERS TO A SHERIFF.

Thomas Black Robbed Client of \$28,000—Mortgages Juggled For Eight Years.

Kenton, O., July 30.—The confession of Attorney Thomas Black that he had forged \$28,000 worth of mortgages, caused a tremendous sensation here. It was before sunrise that Attorney Black went to the Hardin county jail, called out Sheriff Scott, and asked him whether or not he had heard of "the rumors."

The rumors were that Dr. F. W. Sapp, of Columbus, and his sister-in-law, Miss Harriet Stanley, of Kenton, with County Recorder Frank Rumsor, had discovered in the records of the courthouse that Black had been making fraudulent mortgages as the financial agent of Dr. Sapp. Their discovery was related to Black by his law partner, Attorney Carlos W. Faulkner.

Sheriff Scott told Black that he had heard the rumors, and Black replied: "Well, I have come here to give myself up. I am guilty of the things found against me, and will await formal charges."

Black says he drew fraudulent mortgages, forged the names of the county recorder and gave names of fictitious witnesses. Some of the mortgages describe land that is not in Hardin county. Black sent these mortgages to Dr. Sapp, and this enabled him out of the face values, he says. The spurious instruments, 11 in all, have a total consideration of \$28,000.

Black has been paying Dr. Sapp's interest on the fraudulent mortgages for eight years. Dr. Sapp began to look into his affairs here through the innocent suggestion of Miss Stanley, a school teacher. The suggestion was made when Miss Stanley recently visited her brother-in-law at Columbus.

"I have explicit confidence in my agent, Mr. Black," replied Dr. Sapp. "But," said Miss Stanley, "a man with that much money in some one else's hands ought to look into his business personally."

So the investigation was begun, exposing one of the most prominent churchmen and most highly esteemed citizens of Kenton.

Attorney Black, it is said, began the forgeries when he was mayor of Kenton eight years ago. He has spent part of the money in paying interest to Dr. Sapp, in educating his two bright sons, John Black, of Wabash college, and William Black, of Miami university, and the rest apparently on his home. He did not live extravagantly, however.

Attorney Black's wife, Effie Squier Black, the noted author of "Heart Whispers," died about a year ago.

Black was once a candidate for nomination as congressman in the Eighth district. At present he is chairman of the Hardin county republican committee. In jail he said he would turn over his home, valued at \$5,000, and \$1,500 in cash—all he had—to Dr. Sapp.

Black was a teacher in the Presbyterian Sunday school, a prominent Elk and Mason, and his friends are dumfounded over the revelations. He was noticed to have been morose recently, but this was thought to have been due entirely to the loss of his wife, whom he worshipped.

DYNAMITE EXPLODED.

Two Men Seriously and Six Slightly Injured—Almost Started Panic.

St. Louis, July 30.—A quantity of dynamite in a miner's trunk exploded while the trunk was being handled at Union station, seriously injuring two men, slightly wounding six others and creating a noise that almost started a panic.

Ivan Dometer, a Greek miner on his way west from Appalachia, W. Va., had some stick dynamite in his trunk. A haggard man, in handling it, gave the trunk the usual fling. The explosion followed. Baggage man Warner Sparks and Hugh Gavin were taken to a hospital, seriously injured. Six others received minor wounds. There was nothing left of the trunk.

Refuses To Name Man.

Detroit, July 30.—Tony Leto, aged 23, was found lying helpless in front of his home, 371 Clinton street, shockingly mutilated and with stab wounds in his abdomen, chest and thigh and behind his ear. The police arrested a young Italian whose hands were covered with blood when he was apprehended, and are holding him on suspicion. Leto refuses to name his assailant, and there are rumors that the affair was a "Black Hand" outrage.

Did It While Angry.

Tulsa, I. T., July 30.—In a fit of jealous anger, J. D. Stackhouse, proprietor of a restaurant, shot and killed his wife and then committed suicide.

Three Days Apart.

Omaha, Neb., July 30.—Triplets that were born to Mr. and Mrs. Antos Machal, of South Omaha, three months ago are dead. Their deaths occurred three days apart. The first death occurred last Tuesday, the second Friday and the third Monday.

Conspirators Shot.

Guayaquil, Ecuador, July 30.—A court-martial has sentenced 15 soldiers implicated in the recent political plot against President Alfaro to death by shooting. Eight of the men were executed in this city Monday morning.

CANAL AND FOUR BOATS WRECKED.

IRON ARCHES SUPPORTING ERIE WATERWAY GIVE WAY,

Damaging Buildings and Endangering Lives—All Traffic Is Tied Up Pending Repairing of Break.

Syracuse, N. Y., July 31.—The iron arches that support the bed of the Erie canal at a point near the center of this city, where it passes over the Onondaga creek, gave way and four canal boats were drawn into the bed of the creek beneath, 50 feet of walls of the three-story Empire flour mill falling into the water, and the Bartels and Greenway breweries, respectively on the north and south banks of the canal, were threatened with demolition.

The driver of the canal boat Peter J. Holter, of Black river, noticed that the boat was moving too rapidly and hurriedly moved it to the canal bank.

The rope snapped like so much thread, carrying away a part of the wall upon which the flouring mill stands.

Fred Race, owner of the boat, with his wife and daughter were compelled to jump for their lives.

Henry Race, 80 years old, father of the owner, was standing in the stern of the boat and employees of the Standard Milling Co., grabbed him as the boat took the downward plunge.

The Goodale was tied up at the gas plant to a crane. It pulled the crane over and severed a steel anchor cable.

The boat was drawn into the break, followed by the Major D. D. Bailey, owned by F. Davenport.

Two boats owned by Frank G. Foul, of New York, loaded with coal, were swept into the vortex. Mr. Foul's wife and four children were saved by a deck hand. The Peter J. Holter, of Black river, loaded with gravel, was carried into the break.

The remaining wall of the Empire mill is badly cracked and will have to come down.

The canal level at this point is 25 miles in length and Division Superintendent Wheeler immediately ordered the water drawn off. He said that the break was caused by the arches of the aqueduct over the Onondaga creek giving way.

When the level is emptied the danger of flood in the creek section north of Onondaga lake will pass and the back waters of the creek will flow unimpeded by the boats.

All canal traffic is tied up, and it will be several days at least before the damage can be repaired. The boats and cargoes are total losses.

ENGINE EXPLODED.

Four Dead and One Fatally Injured as Result of Accident.

Milan, Tenn., July 31.—Four persons were killed and another fatally injured and ten others seriously hurt, when at a late hour an engine attached to a fast Illinois Central fruit train, northbound, exploded near this place, wrecking the train, as well as another freight train standing on an adjacent siding.

The dead are: Engineer Maloney, Chicago; Robert Henderson, fireman, Jackson, Tenn.; Two tramps, unidentified.

Fatally injured: A. Blincoe, Jackson, Tenn.

Six Bullets Pierced Officer's Body.

Albuquerque, N. M., July 31.—Joe Maloy, of Silver City, shot and killed Deputy Sheriff Charles Smith as the latter was attempting to arrest him. Maloy had announced that any officer attempting to take him would get all six bullets of his revolver, and as Smith entered the door of Maloy's house, the latter fired six shots, all of which took effect. After Maloy had been captured he had to be guarded all night to prevent a lynching.

Placed Safe on Red-Hot Stove.

Oswego, N. Y., July 31.—A drunken Pole, a stranger in this city, entered the home of Charles Leonard, took a seven-months-old babe from a crib where it was sleeping and placed it on a red-hot kitchen stove. The cries of the child brought the mother, who had left the house for a moment. The police were called and the man was arrested. The babe was badly burned.

Big Strike Averted.

St. Paul, Minn., July 31.—A settlement of difficulties has been effected with the union carmen of the Northern Pacific railroad and the threatened strike of 9,000 men is averted. A compromise was agreed upon by which the men were granted approximately a 5 per cent. raise in pay and certain conditions in the shop which they desired.

Both "Stand Pat."

Superior, Wis., July 31.—Work was discontinued again at the Allouez ore docks. The owners are making no effort to get the men back and the latter are making no advances.

Not Identified.

Washington, July 31.—Inquiry here failed to identify "Amos R. Rumbach, of Washington, D. C.," who killed himself at Colorado Springs.

Two Children Cremated.

Cambridge, Mass., July 31.—Two children were burned to death and two other persons were, perhaps, fatally burned in a fire in a tenement house block. The dead are David McGlashan, Jr., aged 3, and his brother John aged 5.

Land Sunk in Panama.

Colon, July 31.—The land around Lion hill, 10 miles from Colon, is reported to have sunk. It is stated that through trains are unable to pass, at extensive is the damage in this region.



THE TEMPERANCE PLEDGE.

A Reviving Interest in This Phase of Reform Work.

It is very gratifying to see a revival of interest in the temperance pledge. An instrument that has brought so great good should never be abandoned. While no thought should be entertained of relaxing our efforts for prohibitory legislation, it is greatly to be desired that all should realize the importance of getting men, women and children to sign the pledge. The larger the army of abstainers, the less demand there will be for intoxicating drinks. Cut off customers from the saloons and the liquor business will decline. Stop the flow of money to the dramshops, and there will be a great and increasing demand for groceries, provisions, clothing, furniture, houses and lots. Benjamin Franklin said: "Temperance puts wood on the fire, meal in the barrel, flour in the tub, money in the purse, clothes on the children, vigor in the body, intelligence in the brain and contentment in the house."

The temperance pledge is a helper to the poor, bringing food and raiment to their door, says Rev. Francis J. Collier, D. D., in a pamphlet issued by the Presbyterian committee on temperance; it is a shield to the innocent, giving protection against the assaults of the tempter; it is a staff to the drunkard, aiding him to walk in the path of sobriety; it is also a personal testimonial, commending the signer to those who desire the services of one who is worthy of confidence and respect.

The pledge was first used in this country in 1789, at Litchfield, Conn. In its first form, however, it proved to be of little value in the promotion of temperance, since it allowed the use of malt and fermented liquors. In 1833, the pledge of total abstinence from every intoxicating beverage was introduced from England. Thousands of persons, old and young, who heard the earnest and eloquent pleadings of Father Mathew and John B. Gough, signed their names to the pledge of total abstinence from the use of all intoxicating liquors as a beverage, and kept it faithfully.

Objections to the use of the pledge are sometimes made, even by some good people, who favor the cause of temperance. One says: "It is not right to take a pledge of any sort." This cannot be true. In ancient days, the Nazirites pledged themselves, among other things, not to drink wine. Samson, Samuel and John the Baptist were Nazirites. Jacob vowed to give one-tenth of his income to the Lord. Paul took a vow when he went the last time to Jerusalem. We believe it is right to take marriage vows and church vows. Ministers, elders and deacons assume vows when they are ordained. So do civil magistrates when they are inaugurated, and the officers of various societies when they are installed. All business contracts and all promissory notes are pledges. The life of the Christian Endeavor society is in its pledge.

Children should be encouraged to sign the temperance pledge. They are in danger of entering the paths of the destroyer. Boys are sometimes found in a state of intoxication. A saloonkeeper was caught in the act of giving beer to children returning from school.

Let all bear in mind that the pledge is a declaration of independence; a shield for protection; a refuge for safety; a lifeboat to rescue the perishing. The signer has made up his mind that he will not be a drunkard; that he will not take the risk of being a moderate drinker, knowing the rapid growth of appetite; that he will not bring disease upon his body and mind by the use of alcoholic liquors; and that he will not set a bad example to others by drinking. When asked to drink, he can say: "You must excuse me; for I have signed the pledge, and I intend to keep it." The pledge fortifies the weak in the hour of temptation. It has kept thousands of young persons from becoming drunkards, and it has helped many intemperate men and women to reform. The method used by Father Mathew, John B. Gough, Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler and others with good results should not be neglected or despised.

Laboring Man's Greatest Curse.

Cardinal Gibbons has said: "The great curse of the laboring man is intemperance. It has brought more destitution to the wage earner than strikes, or war, or sickness, or death. It is a more unrelenting tyrant than the grasping monopolist. It has caused little children to be hungry and cold, to grow up among evil associates, to be reared without the knowledge of God. It has broken up more homes and wrecked more lives than any other cause on the face of the earth."

New Law in Nebraska.

The legislature of Nebraska has passed a law to prevent brewers from owning saloons, by a vote of 67 to 21. The brewers are said to own 75 per cent. of the saloons in Omaha.

Consumption of Tobacco.

The consumption of tobacco in the United Kingdom has increased 30 per cent. in the past 15 years. Its use is almost universal among males above the age of 16 years.



A FUNNY CANDLE-STICK.

Queer Custom Which Used to Prevail in the Scottish Highlands.



Like Little Candle Burning in Night.

When there was not only no such lighting, but not even a candlestick to hold the candle.

In Scotland, very many years ago, a little boy was employed to hold the candle during the long evenings. This boy was the "herd-laddie" by day, and in the night he would sit in the chimney corner holding and occasionally trimming the piece of candle he held in his hand. The candle was also peculiar. It was a bit of wood, cut from a kind of fir tree which is found imbedded in certain Scotch bogs. In some parts of Scotland they still use this kind of candle.

You will, no doubt, feel sorry for the herd-laddie, who must have been very tired working so hard day and night. I wonder whether the candle ever wobbled as the boy's arm grew weary? Poor laddie! The only relief this living candlestick had from his work was when a beggar came to the door and asked a night's lodging. Then, in return for his bed and board, the beggar was expected to "hold the candle" for the evening. In some places in Scotland even yet a candlestick is called "pui-man," meaning a poor man, and this is the reason for the odd term.

I dare say the boys of Scotland are mighty glad that wooden and metal candlesticks are now in use, and you, I guess, are still gladder that we have our bright gas and electric lights to illumine our houses.—Philadelphia Ledger.

A GOOD TRICK.

How One Can Puzzle and Amuse a Company of Friends.

This is a genuine bit of fun that demands no apparatus, and every one can do it, says *Magical Experiments*. Place yourself by the side of a mirrored wardrobe, as in the illustration, in such a way that half your body is



Like a Jumping Jack.

concealed, the other half projecting from the wardrobe. As for the person standing at the other side, at a certain distance it will appear to them that they behold you entirely, the illusion being caused by one-half being reflected. When you lift your leg, the appearance given by means of the mirror is that of a person who lifts both feet from the ground at once and holds them in the air—a rather startling apparition. You will look like a toy jumping jack which is operated by a string, and the more you move your leg and arm the funnier you will look.

It Would Fidget.

"The word 'fidget,'" explained the teacher, "means to move about. Now, children, I want one of you to step to the blackboard and write a sentence containing the word 'fidget.'"

Forth stepped the little wise boy, who wrote, "This store will fidget June first."

"But who ever heard of a store fidgeting, Johnny?" asked the teacher. "I don't know; but the sign on a store down town says that it will move about July first."—Judge.

Full of Wind.

One blustering day a teacher in a public school, in assigning topics for an exercise in English composition, suggested that the children of the primary class might give their impressions of the weather, says *Detroit Free Press*. At last one noticed that the composition of one little girl was completed in less than a minute. Its acerbic but unconscious humor rather surprised the teacher. The little scholar had written:

"The world is full of wind."

MOTHER'S GUARDIAN.

I'm not a-goin' to cry, so there! I haven't shed a tear Since I was just a little boy— It must be most last year.

I ain't afraid—I'm brave as brave! There's nothing in the dark! I'll go alone right up the stairs Without a whimper. Hark!

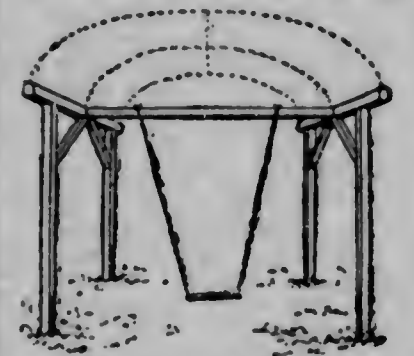
I thought I heard a funny noise! I can't see anything! It's awful dark for little boys— I think I'd better sing.

"There is a happy land"—Oh, dear, I guess I'm selfish, quite— I'll just run back for dear mamma. For she might have a fright, —Baltimore American.

MAKING A LAWN SWING.

A Comfort and Delight for the Hot Summer Days.

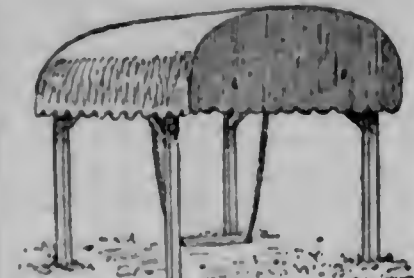
Where there are no trees suitable for attaching a swing rope, an artificial arrangement must be made use of, if the children are to enjoy the delights of a swing. Not only are strong points for the attachment of the rope necessary, but shade for the swing is also needed, since its use will be in the hot weather of the summer. In absence of suitable trees, then we can erect some such framework as that shown in Fig. 1, the four posts of which are firmly set in the ground.



Framework of Swing.

explains *Farm and Home*. These posts should be 4x4 inches, with cross pieces and braces 3x4. The height may be 10 feet, or even 12 above ground. The width and length can, of course, be what anyone may choose. In any case both length and width should be well proportioned to the height to make the whole look well.

To make a roof covering for this frame, bend three thin strips of ash



The Swing Completed.

or other pliant wood and secure them in the places shown by the dotted lines, running a cross-piece of the same along the ridge, as suggested, to hold the whole firmly in place. It remains now only to cover the top with an awning as shown in Fig. 2 to make the whole complete. Thus will be provided not only a shady swinging place, but when the rope is thrown up out of the way, there will be a shady spot to which easy chairs may be brought from the house for the use of the "grown-ups," while the children will find it a comfortable place for play of other kinds when enough of swinging has been had.

A CANDLE TRICK.

A Glass of Water, a Nail and a Candle is All That is Needed.

Take a piece of candle and a nail and insert the point of the nail into the candle, as shown in our illustration. The nail must be heavy enough to make the candle sink up to the rim into the water without the fluid touching the wick. After lighting the candle, says the *Detroit Free Press*, tell your spectators that the wick of the candle will burn up completely notwithstanding its strange surroundings. At the first glance this seems to be impossible, but shortly every one



The Burning Candle.

will be convinced that it can be done. While the burning candle shortens the wick and brings it nearer to the water the weight of the candle diminishes in proportion to it, and it rises in the water in such a way as to keep the wick always out of the water.

In Your Own Home.

If a boy should speak to his friend's mother as he does to his mother, or if he should be as surly and unkind to his friend's sister as he is to his own sister, we do not think he would be asked to visit that friend's house more than once. It is a shame for anybody to behave better away from home than he does at home. Let the boys know that bad manners at home will soon be known to all the neighbors and friends.

THE DAY OF ATONEMENT

Sunday School Lesson for Aug. 18, 1907
Specially Prepared for This Paper

LESSON TEXT.—Lev. 16:1-22. Memory verse 2.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"Wherefore he is able to save them to the uttermost that come unto God by him."—Heb. 7:25.

TIME.—In the interval between the first day of first month of the new year (April) when the tabernacle was completed and the twentieth day of the second month (May) when the Israelites left Sinai, 1490 B. C. according to the common chronology.

PLACE.—In the plain before Sinai.

Comment and Suggestive Thought. In order to understand the symbols and types of this lesson, it will be best to have the scholars see for themselves in the history how untrained and imperfect these people were, how often they sinned against their heavenly father in spite of all he had done for them.

They needed something to make them realize more deeply the awful evil and danger of sin, the greatness of its wrong against their God; something to remove the separation and estrangement from God which sin always brings between the sinner and his heavenly father, as wrong-doing separates a child from his earthly father; something to deliver them from the sin itself and the tendency to sin.

Our Need of Forgiveness.—Every person sins in thought and in deed. Even the youngest are conscious of wrong-doing, and as they grow better they will realize still more the contrast between themselves and the perfect law of God. The better we grow the higher our ideal, and the farther away our sins seem to place us.

The day of the atonement was one of the five great festivals of the Jews: 1. The Feast of Trumpets—welcoming the new civil year, on the 1st of Tishri (September-October), one day only.

2. The Passover, 14th of Nisan (for Abib), April—the beginning of the sacred year, lasting seven days; as did 3 and 4.

3. The Feast of Pentecost (in Sivan, end of May), the first fruits of the harvest.

4. The Feast of Tabernacles, in Tishri (beginning the 15th), feast of ingathering or thanksgiving.

5. The Day of Atonement, fast day (10th of Tishri),—one day only. All were joyous festivals except the Day of Atonement. For even in deliverance from sin, the goodness of God, joyous delight in God, a glorious future has more to do than grief and mourning, though these are absolutely necessary.

The Day of Atonement was held on the 10th day of the new year, about October 1, varying with the new moon. It was a day of fasting and prayer, of the most solemn services, of repentance and reformation, and of good resolutions.

It was kept as a most solemn sabbath and fast, when all must abstain from work and "afflict their souls," on pain of being "cut off from the people" (v. 28; Act 27: 9). "Its ceremonies signified the public humiliation of the people for all the sins of the past year, and the remission of those sins by the atonement which the high priest made within the veil, whither he entered on this day only."—Smith. "The Day of Atonement is the time when universal reconciliation takes place. Children ask forgiveness of parents; those who have wronged one another implore pardon; all differences on that occasion are healed, and everybody is on good terms with one another."—C. S. Robinson.

In the observance of the day amid a varied ceremonial two young goats were chosen (v. 5) to represent the atonement for sin and its forgiveness, by two object lessons, both of them essential.

The first object lesson was the offering of one of the goats as a sacrifice for sin (v. 9). The offerer was himself purified by a special sacrifice (vs. 11-14).

For God to offer free pardon for sin without the atonement would be to defeat his own purpose of redeeming the world.

The blood of Jesus Christ is the highest expression of his love.

The second object lesson was the scapegoat (vs. 8, 10, 20-22). "To be the scapegoat" (vs. 10, 26) is translated in the R. V. "for Azazel." The sacrificed goat was "for Jehovah." This was "for Azazel," his exact opposite, the prince of darkness, according to the majority of modern scholars. In Milton's *Paradise Lost* "Azazel is represented as the standard bearer of the infernal hosts, cast out from heaven and become the embodiment of despair."—Century Dictionary. "The meaning is very uncertain." "There can be little doubt that the ceremonial was intended as a symbolic declaration that the land and the people are now purged from guilt, their sins being handed over to the evil spirit to whom they are held to belong."—Professor Driver in Hastings' Bible Dictionary.

Practical Points.

The cross is the eternal emblem and expression of God's forgiving love. God's love can transform even the scum of sin into songs of victory. Out of the cross, the work of wicked men, blossoms the heroic example of Christ and everlasting loving kindness of our father in heaven.

Forgiveness does not remove the penalty of sin. It does bring back many blessings that sin has forfeited. It does restore the outward expressions of God's favor. We cannot conceive of a pardon that goes on punishing the same as before.

TRUE SECRET OF YOUTH.

It is Well Within the Power of All to Remain Young.

Do you say every morning when you get up, "I am still young?" It will be worth while to do it, says Charles Bntell Loomis in *Smith's Magazine*. The framework that holds a man's clothes in place is not the real man. The real man is that something which no one has ever been able to see or to put his hand upon—that something which lives forever. Our framework does age; there's no doubt of it. But we—our spirits—are immortal, and for us to age is for us to commit an unpardonable folly.

Does immortality age? The stars are to all intents and purposes immortal, but have you noticed any perceptible diminution of their brilliance since, well, since we became the greatest nation that the sun ever shone upon?

Don't look at your face in a glass and ask yourself, "am I getting old?" Look at your spirit in the glass of your friend's treatment of you and try to discover whether it is getting old. And if it is—drop ten years.

It will not be so hard as it seems. Think young thoughts. Keep your mind wide open to the reception of new ideas. Don't, when you get to be 40, say to yourself, "I'm one of the 'has-beens.'" Only 40 years old! Why, you ought to be a colt at 40. For all I know, I have 60 years before me. And if a man has 60 years to come, what is the use of considering 40 odd that have gone?

To be sure, there are sky-rockets of 25 and 30 that rise brilliantly, but they may be spent sticks in a few years. Let your flame of life burn steadily, and replenish it from time to time with young thoughts, and you'll be as young at 50 or 60 as you were at 40 or 30 or 20—no, you were old at 20; older than you'll ever be again.

If disease spares you, youth lies in your own hands.

What is the secret? Kindly thoughts, good cheer, and the feeling that you have not robbed another man in getting what you need. Of course, if you have failed to see that other people have rights, and have simply played the fascinating but wicked game of "grah," you'll grow old so fast that people will forget that you were ever young.

They say a woman is as old as she looks, but a man is as old as he feels. Make it your pleasure to feel as young as you can, and induce your wife to do the same—for I don't believe the ungallant first clause of the aphorism—and you'll get so young that your son will call you "my boy," and you'll call him "old chap."

And a nation of "young men" is unconquerable.

Farm Work for Women.

For various reasons, one of which is that farmers' wives and daughters have all the work they can do in the house at harvest time, it is not likely that women will ever do much outside farm labor except in emergency, says the *Indianapolis Star*. At the same time it must be said that the old arguments against it will not hold. It is no heavier than work at the wash tub or the ironing board, and is far more healthful than bending over the sewing machine day in and day out. Yet these occupations are regarded as strictly feminine and no protest is ever raised against them save by women themselves now and then. The exertion is no greater than is called for by gardening, which is constantly being recommended to women by physicians as a means of building up their health; nor does it call for greater physical exertion than golf, or make them more weatherbeaten. Though women are not likely to engage in such work extensively it is not worth while to lift the hands in horror at the thought of their doing so.

Keep Cool About Crop Shortages.

Nature has the habit of striking averages. Bumper crops every year would mean overproduction, which, like overpopulation, nature abhors and regulates in its own time and way. It would be false optimism not to recognize the fact that this is one of the years chosen to offset and average down such fat seasons as that of 1906, when the products of the soil glutted every market and choked every avenue of transportation. But there in another error to be avoided. Heed should not be given to the gambling Jeremiahs, who preach famine, destitution and agricultural, financial and industrial distress. The one true conclusion to be drawn from the reports of farming conditions is that crops will be sufficient, though not abundant, and the season one neither of the best nor worst.

His Economies.

"What has wealth done for you?" Inquired the cynical person. "Well," answered Mr. Duatin Star, "it has given me certain advantages. By owning a considerable amount of good dividend-paying stock I have been enabled to save most of my salary as a director."

What He Meant.

"That speech of yours was a classic," said the admiring friend. "Your criticism," replied Senator Sorghum, "is kindly intended, but discouraging. The formal expression of a public opinion is something like the composition of music." "You mean it should fall soothingly on the ear?" "No; you want to keep away from the classical and get something that will hit the popular taste."

1855 Berea College 1907-8

FOR THE ASPIRING YOUNG PEOPLE OF THE MOUNTAINS.

Places the BEST EDUCATION in reach of all.

Over 60 instructors, 1175 students from 27 states.
Largest college library in Kentucky. NO SALOONS.

A special teacher for each grade and for each main subject. So many classes that each student can be placed with others like himself, where he can make most rapid progress.

Which Department Will You Enter?

THE MODEL SCHOOLS for those least advanced. Same lectures, library and general advantages as for more advanced students. Arithmetic and the common branches taught in the right way. Drawing, Singing, Bible, Handwork, Lessons in Farm and Household Management, etc. Free text books.

TRADE COURSES for any who have finished fifth grade (fractions and compound numbers), Brickwork, Farm Management, Printing, Woodwork, Nursing, Dressmaking, Household Management. "Learn and Earn."

ACADEMY, REGULAR COURSE, 2 years, for those who have largely finished common branches. The most practical and interesting studies to fit a young person for an honorable and useful life.

CHOICE OF STUDIES is offered in this course so that a young man may secure a diploma in Agriculture and a young lady in Home Science.

ACADEMY, COMMERCIAL, 1 year or 2 years to fit for business. Even a part of this course, as fall and winter terms, is a very profitable. Small extra fees.

ACADEMY, PREPARATORY, 2, 3 and 4 year courses, with Latin, German, Algebra, History, Science, etc., fitting for college.

COLLEGIATE, 4 years, Literary, Scientific and Classical courses, with use of laboratories, scientific apparatus, and all modern methods. The highest educational standards.

NORMAL, 3 and 4-year courses fit for the profession of teaching. First year, parallel to 8th grade Model Schools, enables one to get a first-class certificate. Following years (winter and spring terms) give the information, culture and training necessary for a true teacher, and cover branches necessary for State certificate.

MUSIC, Singing (free), Read Organ, Voice Culture, Piano, Theory. Band, may be taken as an extra in connection with any course. Small extra fees.

Expenses, Regulations, Opening Days.

Berea College is not a money-making institution. All the money received from students is paid out for their benefit, and the School expends on an average upon each student about fifty dollars a year more than he pays in. This great deficit is made up by the gifts of Christian and patriotic people who are supporting Berea in order that it may train young men and women for lives of usefulness.

OUR SCHOOL IS LIKE A FAMILY, with careful regulations to protect the character and reputation of the young people. Our students come from the best families and are earnest to do well and improve. For any who may be sick the College provides doctor and nurse without extra charge.

All except those with parents in Berea live in College buildings, and assist in work of boarding hall, farm and shops, receiving valuable training, and getting pay according to the value of their labor. Except in winter it is expected that all will have a chance to earn as much as 35 cents a week. Some who need to earn more may, by writing to the Secretary before coming, secure extra employment so as to earn from 50 cents to one dollar a week.

PERSONAL EXPENSES for clothing, laundry, postage, books, etc., vary with different people. Berea favors plain clothing. Our climate is the best, but as students must attend classes regardless of the weather, warm wraps and underclothing, umbrellas and overshoes, are necessary. The Co-operative Store furnishes books, toilet articles, work uniforms, umbrellas and other necessary articles at cost.

LIVING EXPENSES are really below cost. The College asks no rent for the fine buildings in which students live, charging only enough room rent to pay for cleaning, repairs, fuel, lights, and washing of bedding and towels. For table board, without coffee or extras, \$1.35 a week in the fall, and \$1.60 in winter. For room, furnished, fuel, lights, washing of bedding, 40 cents a week in fall and spring, 50 cents in winter.

SCHOOL FEES are two. First a "Dollar Deposit," as guarantee for return of room key, library books, etc. This is paid but once, and is returned when the student departs.

Second an "Incidental Fee" to help on expenses for care of school buildings, hospital library, etc. (Students pay nothing for tuition or services of teachers—all our instruction is a free gift). The Incidental Fee for most students is \$5.00 a term (\$4.00 in lower Model Schools, \$6.00 in courses with Latin, and \$7.00 in Collegiate courses).

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE, incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the hall term. Installments are as follows:

FALL—14 weeks, \$29.50,—in one payment, \$29.00.
Installment plan: first day \$21.05, including \$1.00 deposit, middle of term \$9.45.

WINTER—12 weeks, \$29.00,—in one payment \$28.50.
Installment plan: first day \$21.00 (including \$1.00 deposit), middle of term \$9.00.

REFUNDING—Students who leave by permission before the end of a term receive back for money advanced.

On board, in full except that no allowance is made for any fraction of a week.

On room, all but fifty cents, but no allowance for any fraction of a month.

On incidental fee, a certificate allowing the student to apply the amount advanced for term bids when he returns provided it is within four terms, but making no allowance for any fraction of a month.

IT PAYS TO STAY—When you have made your journey and are well started in school it pays to stay as long as possible.

THE FIRST DAY of the fall term is September 11, 1907.

For information or friendly advice, write to the Secretary.

WILL C. GAMBLE,
BEREA, KENTUCKY

That Premium Knife

take the eyes of the men and boys who see it. The mountain people like a good thing when they see it, and to get a 75 cent knife with two blades of razor steel and a dollar paper that is worth more to the mountain people than any other dollar paper in the world—

The Knife and The Citizen for One Dollar!

That brings in subscriptions all the time. See full premium list on page 7.

THE HOME

Things Worth Knowing.

Here are a few hints that may help the housekeepers:

To clean sponges, wash them in diluted tartaric acid, rinsing thoroly. Milk gravy may be made from sausage fat, using milk instead of water. The keys of the piano may be cleaned with a cloth dampened with alcohol.

Use part graham flour in making crust for mince pies. It is more easily digested.

When peeling onions, begin at the root end and peel upward, and the onions will scarcely affect the eyes at all.

Save tissue paper and use it to polish windows and mirrors. It will make them shine splendidly.

Tough fowls will be as tender as young chickens if steamed for several hours. Serve with white or parsley sauce.

If the hands are rubbed on a stick of celery after peeling onions, the odor will be entirely removed.

Glass makes the best receptacle for vinegar, as the acid then has nothing to work on.

Tea stains on china, if rubbed with a little damp salt, will quit disappear.

To make clothespius last longer, soak them in cold water a few hours before using.

Oilcloth should be wiped clean with a damp cloth and then polished with beeswax and turpentine.

THE SCHOOL

Problems of the District School.

By Prof. Dismon.

Part 3.—Practical Teaching.

Purely mental games such as checkers, chess, innocent card games, as Authors or history, should be indulged in sparingly, not because they are harmful but because they do not furnish physical exercise. If played at all they should be reserved for bad weather. Riddles, conundrums and other guessing games are suitable at any time when the school is gathered in quiet circle. Games of chance, marbles for keeps and all that leads to gambling, if they show any signs of appearing, must be kindly but firmly forbidden. When play time is over the call to work should be short and sharp. All should stop at the first tap of the bell and no loitering permitted.

Longer intermissions for the little ones have been provided for in a previous chapter.

Part 4.—The School in Progress.

Those who do not come. In almost every country district there is a number, sometimes consisting of only a few, but too often many who do not attend. They are of school age, their names are on the census roll, their appointment is paid by the state but they do not present themselves. Their names are not on the teacher's roll and all the advantages of the school might as well not exist so far as they are concerned. When one visits an average district school and notes the bright faces of the pupils, their eagerness to learn and the progress they are evidently making and then considers the large percentage who ought to be there but are not his heart goes out in pity for the absentees.

The question arises what is the teacher's duty in such a case and what should be his method of procedure?

There may be a few who are properly exempt. Some may have finished the common school course and should not attend to take the teacher's time with higher studies. Such should be encouraged to go to a more advanced school. Some may be married and have homes duties that preclude the possibility of further schooling. The remainder ought to be in attendance and each individual case should be thoroughly investigated.

As a rule the causes for chronic absence may be classed under a few heads. The first and most prevailing is the indifference of parents. None are so blind to the need of education as the ignorant. People who are devoid of learning cannot appreciate its advantages for either themselves or their children. These should be awakened, aroused and interested by any and every reasonable means. It should be shown them that they are depriving their children of their most precious heritage, and of that which rightfully belongs to them. Appeals should also be made to the children. If they can be so aroused that they will clamor to come the parents are not likely to hold out against them.

Factional strife is another cause almost as prevalent as the first and more difficult to overcome. Neighborhood quarrels arising from jealousy, desire to rule, fancied slights or what not are often waged bitterly for years, and where they exist it needs but a slight excuse to keep the child out. A will not send because in his opinion a mistake was made in the selection of the teacher. His daughter, son or nephew would have been much better. B keeps his children out because C's are better dressed and put on airs. D imagines the teacher is partial, and has a "pick" at his little ones and will not give them a fair chance to learn, and so on.

It requires patience, tact and love to adjust these fancied wrongs, for such they usually are, but with perseverance the wise teacher may hope to succeed. He must be extremely careful not appear to take either side nor to show favor to one more than to another. He must not praise A's children in the presence of B. He must be equally friendly to all with malice toward none.

A third cause lies in the children themselves. Surrounded by unlearned people they have no way of knowing the value of an education. The parents would like to have their children taught but do not know how to inspire them. The atmosphere in cultured homes is a constant inducement to the children to get knowledge, but where ignorance abounds there is no such incentive and as the stream cannot rise above its source these children will not have an ambition to rise unless some outside pressure be brought to bear upon them. Here is the teacher's opportunity.

But whatever the causes, let it be born in mind that the best remedy, the greatest inducement is an excellent school; one wherein is a live teacher, efficient, eager to grasp every opportunity, and in love with his work; where the pupils delight in their tasks and are happy and contented. Such a school has a positive ring about it that commands respect. It has an attraction that will draw like a magnet.

Yet the live teacher will not be content to work simply within the walls of his school room. Before the term begins he will do all he can to advertise it, to awaken interest, to inspire his patrons' confidence in his own efficiency. He will impress it upon the district that the school is not for a few but for all. That provisions have been made at great pains and expense for the education of every child and the County, the State and the Nation expect them to make good use of it. It is like a precious legacy left by a loving friend in his last will and testament which to refuse is to insult the giver. It is the highest loyalty to do what is expected of us. If parents, therefore, would be strictly loyal they must send their children to school. The law requires it and it is the Nation's greatest safeguard.

After the school is organized and well under way he will look over the census roll to see if any have not entered. He will make a list of the absent ones and inquire about them. He will ask the children to urge them to come. He will visit the families, talk with the parent, make friends of the children and cause them to feel easy in his presence. He will carry brightness into cheerless homes and by thus showing a real interest in their welfare will win both the parents and the children.

Lastly he will have public exercises at not too great intervals. The parents need instruction as well as the children and they are not too old to learn. The school should be the center of attraction for the whole neighborhood and any patron or friend should be made welcome at any time, but lest the privilege should be neglected these special occasions are made. Suggestions as to plan and method are found in another chapter.

(Continued Next Week.)

FIENDISH MURDER

New York Monster Kills and Mutilates Little Girl.

New York, Aug. 2.—The "graveyard" as the foreign-populated neighborhood on First avenue, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, is known locally, gave up yesterday a fresh crime rivaling in atrocity the mysterious butcheries of last week. The latest discovered victim was an eight-year-old girl and, like the two young women murdered, she had been shockingly mutilated before death, and the body mutilated when life was extinct.

The three murders are strikingly similar. Last Thursday night a woman was strangled in a boarding house; the next morning the body of a still unidentified woman who had been choked to death was found in an arcaway. Katie Pritschler, daughter of a restaurant waiter, disappeared a week ago and was killed that night. A ribbon placed about the throat and drawn so tightly that it cut the flesh showed how she died.

TO THE NORTH AGAIN

Robert E. Peary About to Start on Another Polar Trip.

Portland, Me., Aug. 2.—Commander Robert E. Peary, who is staying with his family at Eagle Island, stated that he will start for New York and then for the north just as soon as the boilers are installed in the Roosevelt. He could not state definitely when that will be, but hopes to start within a week. He expects to be in winter quarters by Sept. 5. There will be no change either in his general course or in the size of his party, which this time will not be divided at all, but will be kept in a compact body. Commander Peary said that he had acquired no "new-fangled idea," and that he knows just what he needs and will take that and nothing more. None of his family is going with him.

ORIGIN A MYSTERY

Cause of New York Tenement Explosion Not Known.

New York, July 30.—Eighteen persons are dead and at least fifteen are seriously injured as the result of the fire in the tenement house of Christie street. All of the occupants of the house were Italians. There is no clue to the origin of the blaze. It was at first reported that the fire was probably the result of a bomb exploded in a grocery store in the basement of the building, but the police, after a careful investigation, said that there was no evidence to sustain this theory or to show that the fire was of incendiary origin.

Reunion of Fairbanks Family.

Dedham, Mass., July 31.—More than 500 descendants of Jonathan Fairbanks, who came from Sowerby, Yorkshire, England, in 1635 and settled in this town, are here to celebrate the sixth annual reunion of the Fairbanks family in America. The reunion was held in the old Fairbanks homestead which was built by the founder of the American branch of the family soon after his arrival here and is believed to be the oldest dwelling in New England. Speeches were made by Vice-President Fairbanks, Rev. William E. Barton of Chicago, Josiah Quincy of Boston and others.

Made His Word Good.

Albuquerque, N. M., July 31.—Joe Maloy of Silver City shot and killed Deputy Sheriff Charles Smith as Smith was attempting to arrest him. Maloy had announced that any officer attempting to take him would get six bullets in his revolver and as Smith entered the door of Maloy's house, the latter fired six shots, all of which took effect. After Maloy had been captured he had to be guarded all night to prevent a lynching. Smith was a popular citizen.

Offers Reward for Ransom.

Tingler, Aug. 1.—The government troops, under command of Capt. Bonch, have renewed operations against the lawless tribes. They surprised the village of Alkina, inhabited by Ransall supporters, at daybreak and set it on fire. A brief fight ensued in which many were killed and a large number of prisoners fell into Bonch's hands. The commander of the troops offered a big reward to any one capturing Ransall, dead or alive.

Coroner's Verdict.

Northville, Mich., Aug. 3.—The coroner's jury, in the Pere Marquette wreck inquest, returned a verdict last night blaming the freight crew which collided with the excursion train; the two operators at Plymouth who copied and delivered the order to the freight crew, and the Pere Marquette railroad for operating under defective rules.

End of Duluth Strike.

Duluth, Minn., Aug. 1.—After discussing for more than two hours the propositions contained in the final letter of the officials of the Duluth, Mesaba & Northern railway to the striking ore dock men, the latter voted to return to work.

Chinks in a Scrap.

Boston, Aug. 3.—Three Chinamen were shot and killed and two injured during a fight in Chinatown last night. The police are of the opinion that the shooting was started by two New York Chinamen, representatives of a society friendly to a local organization.

The harness races of the grand circuit go to Buffalo this week and some stirring contests are anticipated.

NEWS OF KENTUCKY

Tersley Told Information Concerning Matters of Current Interest to Kentuckians.

THE STATE NEWS IN A NUTSHELL

Here Are Found Accurately Detailed the Happenings of the Largest Import Which Are Attracting Attention Throughout Kentucky.

Ashland, Ky., Aug. 2.—From the effects of drinking beer from a keg into which a copperhead snake had crawled and died four men are dead and two are dying at a woodland camp in the mountains near Welch, McDowell county. Sam Briggs, Walter Johnson, Ralph Dunbar, Sam Willis, Carey Turner, Red Topham, Will Simpson and Joe Strang pitched camp at the edge of a stream for a two-weeks' outing. They had taken a small keg of beer with them. The keg had been opened and left half submerged in the cold water with the bunghole unstopped. Some time during the afternoon the copperhead crawled into the keg. Strang made a wild night ride on the train car down the mountain to the nearest village, where medical aid was secured, but by the time the camp was reached Briggs, Topham, Turner and Simpson were dead. Johnson and Willis are dying.

NIGHT RIDERS AGAIN

Men Bound and Beaten and Tobacco Plants Destroyed.

Hopkinsville, Ky., July 30.—Todd county is the latest scene of night-riders' outrages. At Guthrie, John Lockert, an anti-association man who had denounced the night-riders, was set upon by disguised men as he was going home, ill-fated, gagged and bound, and unmercifully beaten. Blood poison may result from his wounds. Near Trenton, twenty-five masked men destroyed Otis Wilson's tobacco plants, kicked and cuffed the negroes who witnessed the destruction and chased two negro women through a pond and fired pistols into the dwellings as they rode away from the neighborhood.

Train Derailed.

Jonesboro, Ill., Aug. 1.—The engine and two coaches of a fast double-track Mobile & Ohio passenger train were derailed between here and Mill Creek yesterday. Filling Edward Williams of Jackson, Tenn., and probably fatally injuring Engineer A. A. Wilde of Jackson. The engine turned over and Engineer Wilde was scalded. Several passengers were badly bruised, but none seriously injured. The wreck caught fire and one car was burned before the fire could be extinguished.

Arrested in Kentucky.

Lexington, Ky., Aug. 1.—Edward Turner of Breathitt county, wanted in Chattanooga, Tenn., for the murder of his wife Lillian, on Lookout mountain, last April, was arrested in Russell county, at the home of his brother-in-law George Combs. He was taken to Hattysville, Lee county, and placed in jail. Turner confessed that he killed his wife.

Killed in a Public Road.

Hopkinsville, Ky., Aug. 2.—A duel on a public road occurred today between Ephraim Alshbrook, armed with a scythe and James Dunning, who had a shotgun. It terminated in the death of Alshbrook, who was shot twice. Dunning surrendered.

Postoffice Robbery.

Carrollton, Ky., Aug. 1.—Burglars forced an entrance into the postoffice and dynamited the safe, but failed to open it. They gathered up a quantity of stamps and some money, amount not stated, which was in a drawer, and made their escape.

Trial Postponed.

Georgetown, Ky., Aug. 2.—The case of Caleb Powers, accused of complicity in the Geobel murder, has been indefinitely postponed.

Resurrection.

[Tribute paid to San Francisco's spirit.] As souls rise from a shattered form of clay. In fuller guise upon some higher plane Does San Francisco's spirit rise today In newer strength to rule the west again.

This blackened corpse men shed their tears upon. Is but a tattered garment, cast aside For fairer robes to celebrate the dawn Of new ascendancy to might and pride.

An empty sepulcher is gaping where The fair young body of our city lay—Blame, rendered and distorted by despair, The hero martyr of an awful fray.

Three days and nights, 'e'en as the Saviour's form Reposed amid the grief of Calvary; Then, lo, above the ruin of the storm She rose to find a greater destiny.

And men who came to mourn for what had been Found nothing, but were summoned by a voice That rang as from a mystic realm unseen And bade them grieve no longer, but rejoice.

Half dazed and full of wonder, they beheld A radiant vision crowned with peace, That said: Let all this chaos, fear and woe be quelled. I am your city, risen from the dead.

—Louis J. Stellmann in Leslie's Weekly.

Shanghai, June 22.—In accordance with the terms of an imperial edict just issued the opium dens in the native portion of this city have been closed, but, in spite of the edict, opium is still sold everywhere.

FINANCIAL REVIEW

Some of the Things Engaging the Attention of Wall Street.

New York, Aug. 5.—Last week saw evidences of continued perplexity over the financial and industrial outlook reflected in the action of the securities market. The immediate developments served to weigh on sentiment and induce a heavy undertone to the speculation, although there was a mixture of favorable factors which acted as a restraint on positive weakness.

The most notable of the latter class of incidents was the showing of the United States steel corporation for the quarter, ending July 30, of record net earnings of over \$45,000,000 exceeding the most sanguine of the preliminary estimates. The falling off in the unfilled orders on hand from the preceding quarter was restricted to a little over 400,000 tons and left that item well in excess of the figures at the corresponding period last year. As the period covered was that subsequent to the break in March in the securities market, which was the herald of the reaction to come, the report on its face, might be regarded as highly gratifying as an exhibit of the moderate reaction to which general industrial activity had been subjected. The large sums made available and set aside for the enlargements and extensions in which the corporation is engaged, insured its immunity also from the embarrassments from scanty available capital and generous interest charges which have been such a grave feature in the situation of railroad corporations for some time past. All of this was practically overlooked, however, by the frank acknowledgment on behalf of the corporation that the new orders received during July had fallen 25 to 30 per cent below those of July last year. This fact was accepted as conclusive evidence of the sharp set back to which the iron and steel trade had been subjected as a belated effect on the curtailment in enterprise, which had been foreseen as soon as the difficulties of the railroads in securing capital for carrying out projects of betterment had developed.

The financial community attaches great importance to the iron and steel trade as a barometer of general trade conditions. The condition of the copper market, which came probably next in importance, reinforced the example of the iron and steel trade. Copper prices abroad have continued to decline and the expected falling demand has not yet come in sufficient volume to fix stable conditions in that market.

With this situation in metal trade, the influence is lessened or lost by the conflicting reports of activity in other lines of trade and the evidence in the still expanded bank clearings of the country of undiminished activity in mercantile lines. This evidence of sustained mercantile activity and the large requirements on banking resources thus applied help to complicate the outlook in the money market, from which relief is considered essential to insure any effective revival of investment demand of capital. Contraction of business activity, lowering of prices, accumulation of capital and awakened flow into investment is the sequence of events considered necessary for the working out of the situation.

Five Generals Accept.

Kansas City, Aug. 5.—Five generals have accepted invitations to attend the eighth annual reunion of the National Society of the Army of the Philippines that is to meet here Aug. 13, 14, 15 and 16. They are Gen. Arthur MacArthur, Milwaukee; Gen. Irving W. Hale, Denver; Gen. Jacob Smith, Ann Arbor; Gen. Chas. King, Milwaukee; and W. S. Metcalf, Lawrence, Kan. Veterans from all sections are expected to attend the reunion.

The Japs Were Onlookers.

Cleveland, O., Aug. 5.—Upon the return of Battery A from its annual target practice at Camp Ellis, Capt. J. A. Hlavus asserted that the work of his men and guns was closely observed by two Japanese who were robed by the officers. The Japanese watched the work of the guns from a distance partly hidden by trees. Battery A is equipped with the latest field pieces.

Woman Gave Husband Away.

Kansas City, Aug. 5.—Charles Jones, negro janitor of a bank at Sulphur, I. T., was arrested here on the charge of stealing \$6,000 from the bank. When Jones was arrested he had \$250 and \$2,250 was recovered from his wife. Upon being promised her liberty the woman told the officers that \$3,500 was hurried at her old home at Sulphur. The money was recovered.

Funds to Complete Line.

Lexington, Ky., Aug. 5.—The Central Kentucky Traction company has issued \$300,000 of bonds to obtain funds for the completion of its interurban line from this city to Winchester and Nicholasville. To secure the bond issue a mortgage has been executed to the Security Trust company of this city.

Powers to Be Candidate.

Georgetown, Ky., Aug. 5.—Speaking of his future, Caleb Powers, in his cell, said he expected to run for congress from the Eleventh district when he is freed. Powers says he feels confident that he will soon be free, and thinks he is now only being held for political effect.

THE INSIDE FACTS

Government Report Deals With the Means and Methods of the Standard Oil Company.

SOME UNJUSTIFIABLE METHODS

Exclusive Profits Have Been Secured by Persistent Exaction of Exorbitant Prices from the Consumer, Says Smith's Report to President.

Washington, Aug. 5.—Significant revelations are made public today in a report submitted to President Roosevelt by Herbert Knox Smith, commissioner of corporations, concerning the operations of the Standard Oil company.

In a previous report the means and methods of the Standard were explained. The present report sets forth the results of those methods and the effect they have had on the consumer of oil and on the profits of the Standard Oil company. It deals with profits and prices, showing just how the manipulation of the oil industry by the Standard has affected the pocketbooks of the American people.

Commissioner Smith says: "The Standard Oil company is responsible for the course of prices of petroleum and its products during the last twenty-five years. The Standard has consistently used its power to raise the price of oil during the last ten years, not only absolutely, but also relatively to the cost of crude oil."

"The Standard has claimed that it has reduced the price of oil, that it has been a benefit to the consumer, and that only a great combination like the Standard could have furnished oil at the prices that have prevailed."

"Each one of these claims," says Commissioner Smith, "is disproved by this report." The increase in annual profits of the Standard from 1882 to 1904 was over \$27,000,000. The report says: "The total dividends paid by the Standard from 1882 to 1904 were \$51,382,901, averaging thus 2 1/2 per cent per year. The dividends, however, were much less than the total earnings. It is substantially certain that the entire net earnings of the Standard from 1882 until 1904 were at least \$7,000,000 and possibly much more. These enormous profits have been based on an investment worth at the time of its original acquisition not more than \$75,000,000."

In his letter to President Roosevelt, transmitting the report, Commissioner Smith says: "The following facts are proven: The Standard has not reduced margins during the period in which it has been responsible for the prices of oil. During the last eight years covered by this report (1898 to 1905) it has raised both prices and margins. Its domination has not been acquired or maintained by its superior efficiency, but rather by unfair competition and by methods economically and morally unjustifiable. The Standard has superior efficiency in running its own business; it has an equal efficiency in destroying the business of competitors. It keeps for itself the profits of the first and adds to these the monopoly profits secured by the second. Its profits are far above the highest possible standard of a reasonable commercial return, and have been steadily increasing. Finally, the history of this great industry is a history of the persistent use of the worst industrial methods, the exaction of exorbitant prices from the consumer, and the securing of excessive profits for the small group of men who over a long series of years, have thus dominated the business."

Did Not Believe in Doctors.

New York, Aug. 3.—Clarence W. Byrne, who was recently tried and convicted on charges growing out of his failure to employ medical assistance for his six-year-old daughter, who died of pneumonia, was sentenced to thirty days imprisonment by the court of general sessions. The defendant's excuse for not calling a medical practitioner during his daughter's illness was "want of faith in medical doctors" and reliance upon the efficiency of the religious faith to which he belongs.

THE MARKETS

Current Quotations on Grain and Livestock at Leading Points.

Indianapolis Grain and Livestock. Wheat—Wagon, 85c; No. 2 red, 86c. Corn—No. 2, 54c. Oats—No. 2, mixed, 45c. Hogs—Clover, \$15.00 @ 17.00; Timothy, \$18.00 @ 20.00; millet, \$12.00 @ 14.00. Cattle—\$4.65 @ 7.15. Hogs—\$6.25 @ 6.40. Sheep—\$3.00 @ 5.50. Lambs—\$4.00 @ 7.00.

At Cincinnati. Wheat—No. 2, red, 83 1/2 c. Corn—No. 2, 57c. Oats—No. 2, 47c. Cattle—\$5.25 @ 6.00. Hogs—\$5.10 @ 6.10. Sheep—\$2.00 @ 5.00. Lambs—\$4.75 @ 7.65.

At Chicago. Wheat—No. 2, red, 92c. Corn—No. 2, 54 1/2 c. Oats—No. 2, 43 1/2 c. Cattle—Steers, \$4.50 @ 7.50; stockers and feeders, \$2.50 @ 5.00. Hogs—\$5.50 @ 6.00. Sheep—\$3.25 @ 6.25. Lambs—\$6.50 @ 7.50.

Livestock at New York. Cattle—\$4.50 @ 6.85. Hogs—\$6.50 @ 7.00. Sheep—\$3.50 @ 5.50. Lambs—\$5.40 @ 8.00.

At East Buffalo. Cattle—\$4.05 @ 6.90. Hogs—\$6.65 @ 6.90. Sheep—\$3.50 @ 5.75. Lambs—\$7.50 @ 8.00.

Wheat at Toledo. Report, 92 1/4 c; Dec, 96 1/4 c; cash, 91c.

NO NOISE WAS HEARD

BY TENANTS OF PLACE WHERE
DEAD GIRL WAS FOUND.

THINK BODY WAS CARRIED THERE.

Murder Was Done By Hands of a
Giant After Woman Had Re-
moved Her Shoes.

New York, Aug. 1.—Like the murder of Gustaf Pfoiffer under the "Haunted Oak," in the Bronx, the strangling mystery which began with the discovery of the body of a young woman under the steps of an arway at 201 East 50th street, completely baffled the police. They had made little headway toward uncovering her identity, as there was little to work on, and nobody in the neighborhood has yet been found who will admit knowing anything about the woman.

All they know about the man who did the murder they have learned from Coroner's Physician Lebane, who performed the autopsy. Dr. Lebane says the murderer must have been of unusual strength, with great power in his hands, and probably about six feet tall. The murder resembles the act of a degenerate. Perhaps more than one man was concerned in it.

Several persons went to the morgue and looked at the victim of the strangler, but none knew the woman. The first of the visitors was Lizzie Cloake, of 961 First avenue, who appeared in a state of considerable excitement. She said she feared that the body was that of her niece, Annie Abbott, who disappeared from her home about a month ago. The girl, she said, was about 20 years old.

Miss Cloake had read the newspaper accounts of the crime, and noted that in its essential points the description of the victim tallied so closely with that of her niece as to cause her deep anxiety. She said the victim was not her niece.

A point developed at the autopsy performed by Coroner's Physician Lebane may prove to have a most important bearing on the case. This is that it was conclusively shown that the woman had been 18 or 20 hours without food before she was killed. The circumstances suggest that she was imprisoned somewhere before the end was made of her, and if so, the place of her imprisonment was probably near the scene of the murder. The police think they may be able to discover a house where the woman was imprisoned, and that will give the case a considerable jog toward detection of the murderer or murderers.

The fact that the woman's shoes were found side by side on the arway steps suggested to the police that the woman removed them and went willingly into the arway, so that she might not make any noise. On the other hand, the shoes might have been put there as a blind to throw the police off the scent. The victim's hat was missing.

If the woman was killed where she was found it seems improbable that she was not able to make some outcry or struggle that would have been heard by the tenants in the house. But Mrs. Wolf, who lives in the basement, is troubled with insomnia and did not fall asleep until after midnight, not long before the discovery was made, and she heard nothing. The janitor, who lives on the ground floor, said he had heard nothing, and such was the testimony of all the other tenants. Even the janitor's sharp-eared little dog made no demonstration to show that anything outside aroused his suspicions.

No trace has been found of the murderer of Sophie Kehrer, the Buffalo woman who was strangled.

CLASPED IN HER HAND
Was the Pistol That Killed the Young
Bride on Her Honeymoon.

West Point, Ga., Aug. 1.—Mrs. J. A. Burney, a bride of a few weeks, was found lying in bed at her home here. The pistol which inflicted the wound was still clasped in her hand and the muzzle pressed against the abdomen. Her clothing had been set on fire by the discharge of the weapon. She died without speaking. No note was found and the husband is confident she shot herself by accident. Mrs. Burney was, before her marriage, Miss Helen Durst, of Philadelphia. She was a beautiful woman and seemed devoted to her husband. Burney is wealthy. His father is a prominent member of the Alabama legislature.

Funds of Bank Misplaced.
Philadelphia, Aug. 1.—Morris L. Hartman, former cashier of the Farmers' National bank of Boyertown, which was closed by the controller of the currency on July 20, was arrested charged with misplacing the funds of the institution, making false entries in the books of the bank and falsifying his reports to the controller. The accused was held in \$10,000 bail.

Held Up Train With Pitchfork.
Owasco, Mich., Aug. 1.—John Debrau, an escaped patient of the Psychiatric asylum, held up a train with a pitchfork. The engineer stopped to avoid running him down. Debrau thought he owned the railroad and had a right to stop the train.

Part of a Body Found.
New York, Aug. 1.—The mutilated body of a young woman, consisting of the torso from the waist down and the legs which were severed below the knees, floated ashore near an amusement park on Staten Island.

INFLAMED BY PETRIELLA'S CRY

TO KILL WITHOUT STINT IN THEIR
GREAT STRUGGLE.

Miners Prepare For Outbreak, 'Tis Said
—Gave Governor 24 Hours In Which
"To Grant the Men Justice."

Duluth, Minn., Aug. 2.—One working day has passed since operations on the range, following the settlement of the ore dock strike, were begun by the United States steel corporation and the Independent miners, and no serious disorder has been reported. The industrial sky over the range is not cloudless, however, for the sudden demeanor of the followers of the Western Federation of Miners indicates an attitude of desperation which was somewhat intensified by a vitriolic address delivered by Petriella, the strike leader, in which he advocated the use of guns to maintain what he said was their right to sell their labor where they could to the best advantage.

In this address Petriella gave the governor 24 hours in which "to grant the men justice." He ordered the men to be ready at the end of that time "to strike the head off any man who tries to crush you, if not as American citizens, do it as human beings."

Petriella's speech was repeated in four different languages, and it had a most noticeable effect on the men. He said he did not care how many they killed "for the cause," and urged them to fight to the last. He advised the men to keep within their halls and guard them with rifles. The Western Federation of Miners, he said, was behind them.

Whether, at the end of 24 hours, anything will come of this is awaited with anxiety, and the officials are prepared. All of the special guards who have been in Duluth the last few days were rushed to the range. It is said that 250 men were in the party. They will augment Sheriff Bates' force of deputies in case there is trouble.

The United States steel corporation officials are carrying out the wishes of Gov. Johnson in the manner in which they are resuming operations. They are opening the mines one at a time and gradually resuming work with as many men as they can get to go to work. All the old men will be given an opportunity to return to work without discrimination, and with the guarantee of being protected by the forces at the sheriff's command.

T. D. O'Brien, former state insurance commissioner, and Harvey Grimmer, Gov. Johnson's executive clerk, are at Hibbing. They were sent by Gov. Johnson as his personal representatives to watch developments on the range.

MOTHER SAW DAUGHTER SINK
Into the Muddy Calumet With Her
Girl Companion.

Chicago, Aug. 2.—Two girls were drowned in the Calumet river at 123d street, while bathing from a small boat within 100 feet of the doorstep of the famous roadhouse, where the mother of one girl was seated watching them. The girls were Edith Schwartz, 13 years old, and Elsie Hull, 17 years old.

Game Warden Hushman was in the house at the time, and when he heard Mrs. Schwartz screaming he rushed to the river bank. He was just in time to see the girls sink.

The man made a heroic effort to save them, but when he dived into the muddy stream he was unable to make an effective search beneath the water because of the thick weeds near the shore.

They were but a short distance away from the bank when one of them slipped from her seat and capsize the boat. Both girls were thrown into the water suddenly, and, being unable to swim, they disappeared immediately. Neither of them rose to the surface. It is believed they became entangled in the weeds in their struggle to reach the surface and were thus held down until dead.

Japanese Spies Sketching Forts.
New York, Aug. 3.—Four American school teachers who have arrived here from the Philippines, via Asia and Europe, brought tales of the activity of the Japanese. The American teachers were W. C. Moyer, C. A. McKee, H. D. Fisher and E. M. Ellison. Wherever they stopped, in India or other possessions, they declared they found Japanese busily engaged in making sketches of fortifications and harbors.

Flames Destroy Oil Plant.
Edgewater, N. J., Aug. 2.—More than 50 families were driven from their homes by a fire that destroyed the main refining building of the Valero Oil Co.'s plant. At midnight the building had been destroyed, involving a loss of about \$200,000.

Resisted Arrest.
Chicago, Ill., Aug. 2.—Costo Gulsepe, who for some time has been employed as a waiter at the Lakota hotel, was shot and killed by Policeman R. W. Richardson when resisting arrest.

Blacks Pursued By Posse.
Athens, Ga., Aug. 2.—A posse is pursuing two negroes who entered the room of two young women students of the summer normal school at Candler hall and attempted a criminal assault. The girls screamed so loudly that the men were frightened away.

Dead Upon Brother's Body.
Americus, Ga., Aug. 2.—Bram Goodwin, a prominent Sumter county farmer, fell dead in a cotton field. His brother Arnold was summoned, and at the sight of the dead body he fell upon it and expired.

EARS CUT FROM HEADS

OF SECRET ORGANIZATION'S VIC-
TIMS IN OKLAHOMA.

THREE BODIES FOUND BY CITIZENS.

Anonymous Letter at the Coroner's
Quest Urges Police to Greater
Efforts in the Case.

Guthrie, Okla., Aug. 3.—Local, as well as territorial officials, believe that some secret organization, similar to the Black Hand, is at work in Oklahoma, and an investigation along this line is being pushed vigorously. The finding in the night, near Oklahoma City, of a murdered man, with his ears cleft from his body—the third such mutilated body found in Oklahoma within the last two weeks—has created this belief. In the office of Attorney-General Crowmwell this opinion is expressed, and Assistant Attorney-General Joe Cline is now working on this theory.

The first body so mutilated was found in a creek near Hobart several weeks ago and has not been identified. Not only were the ears cut off, but also the nose, and a piece was carved from each cheek.

The second mutilated body found was in a box car near Chickasha. It was identified as that of J. H. Crawford, a laborer of Tuttle, I. T.

The third was that of Walter Gunreth, a barber, near Oklahoma City. In each instance the murdered man was an entire stranger to the community. Gunreth recently came here from Chicago and South Bend, Ind.

Crows to the guilty parties have been difficult to obtain and no arrests have been made excepting in the Crawford case, five men being under arrest as suspicious characters. Crawford's body was found a few days ago in a box car on the Frisco railroad, between this city and Chickasha. Both ears had been cut off and were laid alongside the body. Crawford's widow is thought to be in Des Moines, Ia., having left home the day before her husband's body was found. Lon and L. C. Keith and O. B. Hathaway have been arrested in connection with the man's disappearance. It is said that Crawford was last seen with them.

A human ear was found at a prominent street corner. Later in the day two farmers came in and reported finding a body three miles west of town. Both ears were severed from it. The pockets of the victim were turned inside out, giving evidence pointing to robbery. A card was found on the body on which was written:

"In case of accident please notify my mother, Mrs. Moses Nadau, Seuniole, I. T., and my brother, Charles Gunreth, 533 East 63d street Chicago."

A negro, giving the name of Hawthorne Lallery, has been arrested. He was seen near the place where the ear was found apparently looking for something. Being unable to answer questions satisfactorily he was taken in on suspicion.

The belief that an organized gang is committing the murders is founded on the anonymous letter found on a table in the courtroom during the coroner's inquest over the recent killing of James R. Meadows, and for which Rudolph Tegeler and Mrs. Meadows are in jail, pending the action of the grand jury.

SEALED CAR
Held Body of Murdered Man Who Had
Been Shot in the Head.

Baltimore, Md., Aug. 3.—The body of an unidentified white man, apparently about 28 years old, was found in a freight car at Camden station, on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, after having been held at Mt. Clair station over night. The car was loaded with merchandise and had come from Chicago. All its doors were sealed, though one of them appeared to have been broken open and the sealing wire afterward joined together. Death had resulted from a bullet wound in the head. The police believe the man was murdered and his body afterward placed in the car. The coroner expressed the conviction that death had occurred about 12 hours before the body was discovered.

Auto Kills Three.
Jackson, Mich., Aug. 3.—Three women were killed and two persons were injured when a suburban trolley car struck an automobile here. The dead and injured all belong in this city. The dead: Mrs. Levi Palmer, Miss Bernice Oliver, Mrs. Philver. The injured: Mr. and Mrs. Oliver. Mr. Oliver, who was driving the auto, is probably fatally hurt. From the fact that the brakes on the trolley car were not set, it is believed Mr. Oliver did not see the car.

Phone Strike Off.
San Francisco, Aug. 3.—The telephone operators, who have been out on strike since May 2, will return to work under the same conditions prevailing when they walked out. The strike was declared off.

Three Negroes Drowned.
New York, Aug. 3.—Swells from passing steamers upset a catboat in Staten Island sound, and Honor Reed, W. H. Gray and a young woman, all of Orange, N. J., were drowned. A man and woman were picked up by a tug. All were colored.

First Victim of Motor Cycle Racing.
Providence, R. I., Aug. 3.—James L. Pickering, who received a fractured skull during the motor cycle races at Hill's Grove, Thursday, died at the Rhode Island hospital. Pickering lived here.

HURLED INTO THE LOIRE RIVER

EVERYONE OF THE FORTY PAS-
SENGERS PERISHED.

Train Was Running at High Rate of
Speed When Engine and One Car
Went Through Bridge.

Paris, Aug. 5.—Forty-one lives were snuffed out in one of the worst railway horrors that have occurred in France in a long time. The engine and one car filled with passengers went through a bridge near Angers and all on board were drowned.

The story of the accident is fraught with terrible details. The train was laden with picnicers and others in search of Sunday pleasures and was running at a high rate of speed. A bridge over the river Loire, the engine suddenly ran off the track.

At this point the tracks are flanked on either side with heavy stone walls, but the impact was so great that the engine crashed through the buttresses as though they were made of chalk. The engine and tender, a baggage car and the first passenger coach plunged headlong from the bridge into the river, 30 feet below.

By this time the speed of the train was checked, and the snapping of the coupling saved the rest of the train, which stopped on the brink of the embankment.

When the coach toppled over into the river there was a loud shriek of terror from the passengers who found themselves penned in with no chance for escape. The river at this point is quite deep and the coach, dragged down by the great bulk of the engine and tender, sank like lead. So sharp was the impact when it struck the surface of the water, that the roof of the coach was lifted entirely off by the compression of the inclosed air. The coach then turned over and settled beneath the water, drowning all those that occupied it. The fireman of the locomotive and the conductor of the ill-fated car managed to escape by swimming.

Wrecking crews were hurried to the scene and the sunken coach was hurriedly raised out of the water in the hope that some of those on board might still be alive. All were dead. From the position of the bodies, it was evident that there had been a terrible struggle to escape. Some were huddled together at windows as if they had tried to break their way out as the car sank.

The clothing of some was badly torn, and some appeared to have been trampled under foot in the few seconds that elapsed between the first plunge off the bridge and the time the car sank. The engineer perished beneath the locomotive.

SHOT DEAD
Was Helena (Ark.) Editor, Presumably
Because of a Quarrel.

Helena, Ark., Aug. 5.—J. M. Scott, city editor of the Helena World, was found dead on the sidewalk. Two bullets had entered his head.

A month ago an attempt was made to kill Mr. Scott. He was attracted to the rear of his office by a noise, and on going to ascertain the cause, two shots were fired at him. He began firing in return and his assailants fled.

It is generally believed the killing was due to a personal quarrel and that it had no connection with the crusade of the World on the police department some months ago, which forced the resignation of the chief of police, who afterward attempted to commit suicide.

Canoe Upsets; Brothers Drowned.
Pittsburg, Pa., Aug. 5.—Shem and Wilbur Walker, brothers, who were prominent in society circles at Sockley, a fashionable suburb, were drowned in the Ohio river at Glen Osborne dam. The young men paddled their canoe into the current below the dam and were caught in the undertow, which upset the boat and drew them under.

Train Killed Three.
Chicago, Ill., Aug. 5.—Ralph Burger, aged 21, Horace Burger, aged 15, brothers, and Herman Volkman, aged 21, were instantly killed while walking on the tracks of the Burlington railroad at Naperville, 29 miles west of here. In stepping aside to avoid a freight train they were struck by a passenger train.

Educator Blows Off His Head.
New York, Aug. 5.—Prof. F. Arnold B. Bauman, 56 years old, a well-known educator of New Braunfels, Tex., killed himself in his room in the Sweet's hotel. He placed the muzzle of a heavy pistol in his mouth as he sat in front of a mirror and blew off the top of his head.

Pope Suspenda Pilgrimages.
Rome, Aug. 4.—Pope Pius has directed the suspension of the first of the jubilee pilgrimages to Rome, notably of the two which were about to start from Europe. The dates when pilgrimages will be received by the pope will in the future be decided by circumstances.

Calls It Suicide.
New York, Aug. 5.—Coroner Shady decided that Arthur M. Tyler, who was found by his wife with a throat cut and his head in a gas range oven in his apartment in West One Hundred and Twelfth street, had committed suicide.

Killed While Racing.
Bridgeport, Ct., Aug. 5.—By the bursting of a tire on an automobile as it was racing through Southport, Peter Henderson was killed and William Mallory was badly bruised.

STATE NEWS ITEMS

THIRSTY MINORS

Who Enter Saloons at Lexington Are
to Be Fined.

Lexington, Ky.—Taking one step further in the crusade against the sale of liquor, the general council passed an ordinance prescribing a fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$15 for any person under 21 years of age who enters a saloon or any other place where intoxicating liquors are sold. This action by the council is significant, as Lexington is one of the whiskey metropolises of the world.

The ordinance was drafted at the direction of Mayor Thomas A. Combs, who was the first mayor in Kentucky to enforce the Sunday closing laws and revoke saloon licenses for the liquor dealers keeping open on Sunday.

Mayor Combs also had passed several weeks ago an ordinance fining any saloonkeeper \$25 for permitting a woman to enter his place of business, and also fining any woman who so enters.

TRAINS HELD UP

And Searched By Posse Seeking Negro
Assailant of Girl.

Lexington, Ky.—Trains passing through Hazel Patch on the Louisville & Nashville railroad are being stopped and searched by a posse of 150 armed men in an effort to find the negro who beat into insensibility and attempted to assault criminally Miss Ella Daugherty, the 17-year-old daughter of Joseph Daugherty, a railroad contractor. The negro worked at the tunnel near Hazel Patch and saw Miss Daugherty when she left the house to go to a spring. Her screams brought a crowd of men to her rescue. Half of the men in the posse are negroes who are employed on tunnel construction, and apparently are eager to lynch one of their race for his crime.

"UNWRITTEN LAW"

Tennessee Murderer Declares He
Acted Under.

Lexington, Ky.—As calmly as if narrating a story he had read in a book, Edward Turner, self-confessed murderer of his beautiful wife, Lillie Burham Turner, a Breathitt county school teacher, related to Sheriff D. C. Bailey, of Lee county, the details of his horrible crime on Lookout Mountain, Tenn., May 2, when he cut her throat from ear to ear and left her dying. Declaring that he committed the crime "according to the unwritten law," Turner expressed no fear to return to Chattanooga, Tenn., and stand trial.

Ministers Are Active.

Newport, Ky.—The ministers of the city held a meeting at the parsonage of Rev. J. W. Crates, pastor of the Taylor Street M. E. church, to discuss the poolroom situation. Addresses were made, and all denounced the actions of the officials in failing to serve the order of abatement. A new campaign will be inaugurated against the poolroom.

Doubled Their Money.

Henderson, Ky.—John J. Lee and Thomas Baskett, wealthy farmers of this county, purchased 5,000 acres of land of E. R. Bassett and J. Q. Davenport, of Bowling Green, Ky., for \$75,000. The land is situated in Fayette and Tusculooa counties in Alabama, and is heavily timbered. Bassett and Davenport bought the land for \$37,500.

Tired of Life.

London, Ky.—After having lived nearly 100 years, Uncle Isaac Madden, the oldest man in Jackson county, committed suicide. Relatives in this city received the tragic news from Maulden, near which place the decedent had resided nearly all his life. Tired of life, the report says, he hung himself.

Immunity For Taylor.

Frankfort, Ky.—Attorney Franklin, of the prosecution in the Powers case, announces that if former Gov. Taylor will return to Kentucky and testify at the trial, he will grant him immunity from arrest in connection with the Goebel murder. Taylor, it is said, desires to testify for the defense.

Killed a Kangaroo.

Glasgow, Ky.—Edward Dobbs and James Morris, while hunting on Perry's Branch, saw something in the brush which they took to be a bear, but when killed it proved to be an Australian kangaroo. The animal is supposed to have had its escape from a circus.

Blind Tigers Meet Go.

Lexington, Ky.—Operators of blind tigers in Breathitt county must go, says County Judge S. S. Taulbee, who has started a crusade against the illegal sale of whiskey. County Attorney Haglin is assisting Judge Taulbee in his fight.

And Lost His Life.

Hopkinsville, Ky.—Renewing an old quarrel, Ephraim Alshbrook attacked James Dunning with a mowing blade. Dunning, who was returning from hunting, fired two loads of squirrel shot into Alshbrook's breast, killing him instantly.

Fell From a Barn.

Maysville, Ky.—George Barkley and Perry Boyd, carpenters, who were engaged in putting up a barn at Boggs, near here, fell from the top to the ground, striking on a pile of boards, fatally injuring both.

PARDON FOR POWERS

Urged By Juror Who Condemned Him
to the Gallows.

Paris, Ky.—"I am willing to sign a petition asking the governor to pardon Caleb Powers," says Perry Rice, a former member of the last trial jury by which Caleb Powers was given the death sentence. Rice returned from Georgetown, where he went in response to a summons to make an affidavit in regard to Judge Robbins vacating the bench.

Rice said he had experienced no change of opinion as to the guilt of Powers, but inasmuch as Judge James Hargis, who had stood charged with being an accessory before the fact to the murder of Cockrell, Cox and Marcum, had been permitted to go free, he thought the same treatment should be meted out to Powers "if justice was to have full sway." Rice declared that Powers had suffered seven years of confinement in different jails for an alleged political crime, while the most Judge Hargis received was a short jail sentence, pending trial, and final exoneration at the hands of the court. Rice is an uncompromising democrat.

SHOOTING AFFRAY

In a Church on Stinking Creek Wounded
a Magistrate.

Marionville, Ky.—Reports from Stinking Creek tell of a shooting affray at a church service, when John Gambrel was shot and instantly killed and Magistrate Bingham, a prominent official, was badly wounded.

According to reports Gambrel drew a revolver in the midst of the service, when the house was crowded with worshippers. Bingham approached to arrest him when he was fired upon by Gambrel, receiving a bad wound in the thigh. A panic ensued, in which other Gambrels took up the difficulty. Dave Gambrel, a cousin of John Gambrel, shot the latter through the head, killing him instantly.

Love Sick Girls Drink Poison.

Louisville, Ky.—Because Beasle O'Connell and Annabelle Weston, girls of 14 years, loved Clarence Gast, of the same age, and each had reached the conclusion that life would be unbearable without his undivided affection, they entered into a suicide pact. Hand in hand they walked into an alley and, without ceremony, swallowed a poisonous mixture. Firemen heard moans, and the children were hurried to the office of a physician. The O'Connell girl probably will die. The other girl told the story of the agreement to die together.

Eleven Boys Go to Reform School.

Lexington, Ky.—Eleven boys, all under 17 years of age, nine from Louisville and two from this city, were sentenced to the reform school by Judge Watts Parker, as they have been convicted on the charge of housebreaking. The Louisville boys had been sentenced to the penitentiary, but, owing to their youth and the pleadings of their parents, the sentence was changed to the reform school.

To Prevent Fraud Outbreaks.

Lexington, Ky.—To avoid further outbreak among the feudists of Breathitt county, the better class of citizens of that county have devised the plan of settling the feud by finding positions far away from Kentucky for belligerent members of the faction. Tom Cockrell has been secured a position as railroad brakeman at Grand Fork, N. D. Other feudists will leave Jackson.

Cells Louisville Pastor.

Louisville, Ky.—The fashionable St. Paul's Episcopal church in Boston, Mass., has extended a call to Rev. Dr. Wm. Howard Falkner, pastor of St. Paul's Episcopal church in this city. Dr. Falkner is now with his family near Boston for the summer. He came here from St. Peter's church in Baltimore.

More Room Needed.

Lexington, Ky.—J. C. Holmes, inspector of buildings for the government, has reported to the postmaster general that more room is needed here in the post office. Congressman Kimball will introduce a bill at the next session of congress to secure an appropriation for enlarging it.

Death of Rev. Creek.

Lexington, Ky.—A telegram was received here announcing the death of Rev. I. P. Creek, at St. Joseph, Mo. Rev. Creek was formerly pastor of the Athens church and of the Baptist church, of Winchester. He was a brother-in-law of Mrs. F. Clay Elkin, of this city.

Fell From a Ferryboat.

Maysville, Ky.—Leslie Leonard McMahon, aged 7 years, while playing, fell off the ferryboat and was drowned. His body has not been recovered.

Bonds Proposed For School Building.

Lexington, Ky.—At a meeting of the board of education it was decided to pass a resolution providing for a bond issue of \$75,000 for the purpose of erecting new school buildings here. The bond issue will be voted on at the November election.

War on Cocaine.

Louisville, Ky.—The state board of pharmacy and the state board of health have combined forces to stop the sale of cocaine to habitual users. The police claim that most of their trouble comes from users of the drug.

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly

👉 The time to start
is in the fall. 👈

We very much regret that one of our correspondents lately stated that Mr. Cope had withdrawn from the field. We suppose the statement was made thru a mistake of the writer's. For those who may have got the idea that Mr. Cope has withdrawn, we wish to say that both Mr. Cope and Mr. Dean are yet in the race. We feel sure that no matter which one receives the nomination, a good man will represent the 71st district in the next legislature.

August 2.—We are, having an excellent protracted meeting conducted by Revs. James Brewer and John Carr of Corbin, assisted by the pastor, Anderson Cornelius.—Mr. and Mrs. Monroe Itenoids and children of near Corbin are visiting relatives and friends here this week.—Hons. John Dean and W. A. Cope were in town today.—Mrs. A. B. Johnson and children of Lawrenceburg are visiting Robert Johnson of Moore's Creek for a few days.—Miss Sarah Johnson of Moore's Creek attended church here last Sunday.—We had quite a number of preachers here last Tuesday, to visit the church.—Our school began here July 22nd, with Mr. William

BURNING SPRINGS.
August 5.—Last Saturday Beverl Thompson and Chester Rice left for Hamilton, Ohio. We wish them much success, as this is their first advent out into the world.—Hugh White has returned from a visit with friends in Leslie County. He will enter Bere College at the opening of the fall term.—There is slight improvement in Mal very Rawlings condition. Her man friends are very anxious that it may continue.—Dora McDaniel spent Satur

In Guadalajara, Mexico, there are public horse baths, where the animals thoroughly enjoy swimming after the day's heat and dust. After the bath the horses are given a thorough scrubbing and rubdown in the shallow, shady part of the pool.

thority? Will you be a co-operative worker? Will you serve the community in which you live by doing the work for which you are especially fitted by brain and body as a faithfully and willingly and wisely as the single ant performs her allotted task in a great busy home hive?—Rev. Dr. Frank De Witt Talmage, Presbyterian, Los Angeles, Cal.

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